The Hebrew.

"חיי עולם נטע בתוכינו"—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—ORIGINAL SQUEERS.

A correspondent relates the following curious account of a recent conversation he held with a gentlemanly Englishman, now traveling in this country. We give it for whatever it is worth:

In the midst of a familiar chat, he asked, "Did you ever read Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby?" I answered, "Yes."

"Well," returned he, "Old Squeers was my old master, William Shaw." And here you have the rest of his story:—One day when I was passing by a bookstore on Holborn Hill, London, near the Saracen's Head hotel, I saw a finely though comically-devised picture of a schoolmaster. On stopping to observe it more carefully I recognized the lineaments of my old Yorkshire schoolmaster, Shaw, and I went in and purchased the volume containing the picture, and found that it was Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby. A short time afterwards, I met an old schoolfellow by the name of Bishop, from whom Dickens got the facts of the school part of the story. He told me that he had put Dickens in possession of them as the surest way he knew of to pay off old Shaw for his brutality.

I asked him in what part of Yorkshire the Shaw Academy (Dotheboy's Hall) was situated, and his reply was at Bows. And then by piecemeal, examined the characters of Squeers (Mr. Shaw), Mrs. Squeers (Mrs. Shaw), Miss Squeers the interesting daughter, (Miss Helen Shaw), and Master Wackfort, (Mr. Johnny Shaw). Mrs. Shaw was to a dot as Dickens represents her. She used to take all our lead pencils, paper, shirts, collars, etc., and either sell them or give them to Johnny. Oh, what a hateful little fellow he was; he'd steal our balls, and as we didn't dare to speak to his father about them, he always kept them. Miss Shaw is unfairly drawn by Dickens; she was well educated and considerably refined, having been sent to a first-class ladies' boarding school. Mr. Shaw was a very passionate man, and when enraged at a boy in school, would order two boys to hold him down upon a table—one holding down his head, the other his feet—and then he would gash his bare back with his birch sticks. But no boy in school dared cry when whipped, for if he did, the other boys pinched and kicked him when they got out of doors. Mr. Shaw never taught any branches but reading and spelling. The reading exercises consisted of Bible reading for the whole school, one hundred and twenty boys, two verses a-piece; and the writing exercise of two lines of large and small hand. If any boy in either of these exercises didn't satisfy Mr. Shaw, he would forthwith lay him out on the table, order two boys to hold him down, and flog him till he got tired. One day getting mad at a boy for a slight fault in penmanship, he struck him with a rod and cut open his right cheek. The assistant masters were orphaned boys whom cruel guardians had apprenticed to him. One of them had a large fortune left him by his parents, but his guardian had apprenticed him to Shaw as farm boy and teacher, and had kept the fortune for himself. Mr. Shaw's large farm was cultivated by the boys. If they didn't work hard enough they were flogged, or allowed half rations. For nearly two months they had to work at haying, the school being divided into throwers and rakers. After the haying, old Shaw would say to the boys in the writing class, "I'll not flog the rakers, for their hands are sore; but woe unto you throwers!"

He used to go to London twice a year, and then the boys had to write letters telling their parents what a good man Mr. Shaw was, and how kindly he treated them. Before the letters were written he used to say, "I defy a boy of you to say that I ever took away a collar, shirt, or even a pin from him," but Mrs. Shaw always did that part of the business. When in London he quartered at the Saracen's Head. Once in three weeks the boys were ranged in rows, and the assistant masters went around and saw whether each boy had his lead spoon, fork and knife in hand; if he hadn't them, he lost his pocket-money for two or three months. After the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby," Mr. Shaw lost all his pay scholars, and so he apprenticed his apprenticed schoolmasters to shoemakers, blacksmiths and carpenters. Mrs. Shaw in about two years afterwards, died of a broken heart. Her contemptible old husband died, almost an idiot. Helen married a low, drinking fellow; Johnny became a London oafer; and the second son Jonathan, who studied medicine, spent whatever was left of the old man's property among his fellow students in drinking and high living generally; but for some years has been village physician in his native place, Bows. John Brodie actually existed in John Doats, the village shoemaker, who had the humane habit of helping the boys in running away from Shaw's dungeon, as he called the school.

When a boy came to the school, his clothes and other things were taken possession of by Mrs. Shaw, and he was given pants of leather which had been worn by generations of boys before him, and which had been so patched with different colored pieces of cloth that the poor schoolboys mistakenly called them "Joseph's coat of many colors." When Mr. Shaw and all the contemptible tribe of Yorkshire schoolmasters had been shown up and ruined by Dickens' "Nickleby," the London *Dispatch* came out advising Shaw and his fellow-sufferers to prosecute Dickens for libel; but my brother and I, who by bitter experience knew the truth of Mr. Dickens' exposition, wrote to the editor of that paper, assuring him that the book was almost literally true. And then the *Dispatch* pitched into old Shaw more savagely than Dickens had done. Nicholas Nickleby, or rather a young Londoner, came into the school as assistant teacher after I left.—*English Paper.*

POPISH CANON LAWS AND THE JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE—SIR:—Will the enclosed interest you? I will, if you like, send a version of the part denouncing the Talmud.

I have also another old book, from which I could pick out similar items to make Christians ashamed of their treatment of the Jews. Perhaps some day I will send you these.

I am, sir, very truly, yours, B. H. C.

The following is the enclosure referred to. The version referred to, and the communication of similar items, would be acceptable:—

A digest of ecclesiastical law, published at Venice in 1607, now lies before us. The work is in Latin, and contains sundry regulations concerning the Jews. Its author is J. T. Leone (or Leo), a protonotary apostolic, and it is published with permission of the superiors. I doubt whether the Papal court has ever repealed any of these regulations or laws concerning the Jews. Their character may be inferred from the following extract, which I translate from the index: Whether a Jew fleeing to a church, enjoys immunity. [The answer is No; although it is Yes, when the question is of a woman guilty of infanticide.]

Jews are not to be compelled to believe. [But they are to be compelled to receive the pope's preachers, or have war declared against them by the pope himself.]

What the Jews may be compelled to, [that is, to receive and not to hinder the pope's preachers.]

Jews are subject to ecclesiastical penalties.

Jews cannot have Christian nurses or other Christians to serve them.

Jews cannot labor, or cause others to labor, in public, on prescribed festival days.

Jews cannot play or eat with Christians.

Jews cannot trade in wheat or other things necessary for man's use.

Jews and other infidel physicians cannot attend Christians who are sick.

Jews are obliged to carry about a patent sign of a yellow color.

Whether Jews can be dispensed from bearing about this yellow sign or symbol. [The answer is No.]

Jews are bound to keep the statutes of the places where they live.

Jews are to be punished according to the form of law and constitution of the places they live in.

Jews have always clung to the writings of the Talmud; and why? [The passage here referred to is a horrible compound of odium and slander. All Talmuds, etc., are to be taken away and *burned.*]

Jews are obliged to keep the edicts and constitution of the prelates (pontifices).

Jews are bound to support those of their children who have been made Christians.

Jews are bound to give a portion to those of their children who have been converted to the faith of Christ.

When the account-books of Jews show no obligation on the part of Christians—[that is to say, an account written in Hebrew characters would not be binding or prove a debt.]

How great the voracity of the Jews in extorting usury.

How many the crimes and iniquities of the Jews.

Expulsion of the Jews from the states of the church, with the exception of certain cities. [The cities excepted are Rome, Ancona, and Avignon; the penalties for disobedience are diverse, extending to condemnation to the galleys for life.

Licenses are not granted to the Jews, contradictory to the apostolic constitutions.

Monitorial letters must not be granted to Jews or excommunicated persons. [The reason is, that Jews are not under the canon law in spiritual matters, and their soul is not looked after—*de eorum anima non curetur!* How true this last expression!]

I have copied all the points laid down in the index to show the laws and opinions of Rome concerning your co-religionists. As a Christian, I beg to wash my hands of all this, and to believe with Paul that the Jews are beloved of God for their fathers' sakes, and that we ought to love them too.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.—A correspondent of the *Israelite* writes as follows:—In religious matters all things are nearly in *statu quo.* The Polish (orthodox) community now worship in *two* hired rooms at different places, while the German (Reform) still occupy the synagogue you had the honor to dedicate. However, as this place is much too small on special occasions, they have determined to sell the same as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself, and erect a Temple, (with all the modern improvements, of course.) Otherwise, there is nothing new, except that my Congregation, without my applying for it, recently raised my salary to $1,800. The late funeral obsequies performed in this city in honor of our lamented President afforded a striking illustration of the harmony prevailing between the different denominations of religion and the absence of all religious prejudices on the part of the Military authorities. Instead of holding divine Service in the different Houses of Worship, Major General Washborn ordered one grand funeral ceremony to take place in the City Park, and so arranged it as to give the Clergy of all denominations an active part in the same; and, as you will observe from the enclosed Programme I had the honor of representing the Jewish denomination on the occasion. This instance of liberty on the part of our General is indeed refreshing, when we consider how prejudiced other generals have been here and elsewhere against our people during this war.

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HOW THE LUNATIC ASYLUM WAS INSPECTED.—I don't know how they call these men who inspect the lunatic asylums—whether commissioners, inspectors, or lunatic officers, or what; but I heard a good story about one the other day. He, the Government Inspector, (let me say Government Inspector, or I shall not be able to get on), went down to a lunatic asylum to inspect, report, or whatever may be the term for it. He was a very tall fellow, with sandy whiskers, this official. He saw the medical superintendent, and said, "I don't wish to go over the asylum in the usual way, but to mingle with the patients as if I were a—an officer, a surgeon, or even one of themselves. By so doing I shall be better enabled to judge of their intellectual state, and of their progress in the direction of sanity." "With pleasure," said the doctor; "it is Saturday, and we usually have a dance on Saturday night. If you go into the ball room, as we call it, you will see them dancing and talking without reserve." "Would it be objectionable if I—a—danced with them?" asked the official. "Not at all," was the reply. The official walked into the ball room, and selecting the prettiest girl he saw for a partner, was soon keeping up a very animated conversation with her. In the course of the evening he said to the doctor, "Do you know that that girl in the white dress, with blue spots, is a very curious case? I've been talking to her, and I cannot, for the life and soul of me, discover in what direction her mental malady lies. Of course I saw at once she was mad—saw it in the odd looks of her eyes. She kept looking at me so oddly. I asked her if she did not think she was the Queen of England, or whether she had not been robbed of a large fortune by the volunteer movement, or jilted by the Prince of Wales, and tried to find out the cause of her lunacy; but I couldn't; she was too artful." "Very like," answered the doctor. "You see, she is not a patient; she is one of the housemaids, and as sane as you are!" Meantime, the pretty housemaid went to all her fellow-servants and said, "Have you seen the new patient? He's been dancing with me. A fine, tall man, and beautiful whiskers; but as mad as a March hare. He asked me if I wasn't the Queen of England; if a volunteer hadn't robbed me of a large fortune, and whether the Prince of Wales did not want to marry me. He is mad. Isn't it a pity—such a fine young man?"—*London Lounger.*

DISSOLVING GENEROSITY.—Alphonso Karr, the celebrated French writer, tells the following story: "I have for my neighbor, in the country, a man who recently was seized with congestion of the brain. His old servant became alarmed, and had scarcely time to scream for help when he fainted. A workman named Norman went by; he leaped into the window, lifted up the two dying people from the floor, restored the woman to her senses, jumped on a horse, galloped to town and brought back a physician. My neighbor's life was saved. The workman returned to his task. I said to my neighbor, 'But for Norman you would have been a dead man. I hope you intend to reward him liberally?' 'Yes, indeed, I intend to give him forty francs.' I met my neighbor a few days afterwards, and said to him, 'Well, have you rewarded Norman?' 'No, not yet, but he will lose nothing by waiting. I said I would give him ten francs, and when I say a thing it is as good as done.' A week passed away. 'Have you seen Norman?' 'Norman—ah, Norman! No, I haven't met him yet; but I am fattening a rabbit—a first-rate rabbit. O, I'm not a man to forget a service.' A fortnight passed away. 'Well, is your rabbit fat?' 'As fat as a partridge. I ate it yesterday, and, I tell you, it has been a long while since I had such a tidbit in my mouth.'" This is hardly a caricature. Almost everybody has had such a neighbor. The story well illustrates many resolutions of devotion to God that are formed on occasions of deliverance from great calamities. Congestion of the brain is bad, but congestion of the heart is still worse, and no disease is more common or more fatal.

THE LARGEST RAILWAY-BRIDGE IN THE WORLD. The proposed bridge which is to carry the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway across the river Severn, near to Chepstow, is, according to the design of Messrs. Fowler, and Fulton, the engineers, to be two miles and a quarter in length, and is to have sufficient headway to permit masts of ships of 122 feet in length to pass under when the surface of the river is at the level of mean tide, so as in no way to impede the navigation. The principal opening which is to cross the low-water channel is to be 600 feet span, being the total width of the Thames at Southwark bridge, or 100 feet wider than the span of the Menai bridge. Messrs. Fowler and Fulton estimate the probable cost of the bridge at £980,000, for which sum the eminent firm of Messrs. Cochrane, Grove, and Co. have undertaken to complete the work. The gradients upon this new route will be such as to make the line between London and the South Wales coal-fields better adapted to a large coal and mineral traffic than any other line of the same length in the kingdom. The shortening of distance and securing the better gradients will practically diminish the journey between Milford Haven, South Wales coal-fields and London by about 40 miles.—*Eng. Paper.*

FLORENTINE HOSPITALITY.—As a part of the compensation to be given to Turin for her decapitalization, a number of Turinese workmen were promised employment in the construction and changes rendered necessary in Florence by the transfer of the capital. Very unpleasant reports are current concerning the reception given them by the Florentines, which is described as most inhospitable and unfriendly, not to say even worse. It is not easy to get accurate information, because the journals, acting upon the deplorable system, too prevalent in Italy, of "making things pleasant," and keeping disagreeables in the background, systematically suppress them. It is certain, however, that Piedmontese artisans have received insults and ill-usage at the hands of their Tuscan comrades, and a well-authenticated account has reached us of a recent affray in which an Italian military officer, interfering to protect some Piedmontese from ill-treatment in the streets of Florence, was himself brutally murdered.

AN INDIAN LOVE STORY.—One of the muta wives of the king, who had been betrothed to a fellow villager, a playmate of hers in infancy, escaped once in disguise from the palace. Direful was the commotion in consequence. Guards and attendants were flogged, and the shrieks resounded through the court yard and corridors. Messengers were despatched in various directions to bring back the fugitive. She was found and brought back on the third day. I saw her after that for the first time. She had large black eyes, and oval face, and a fair complexion. Her features were regular, but wanted expression—all except the eyes, which seemed to look through one, so piercing and lustrous were they, swimming as if in a sea of passion. Instead of punishing her terribly, as we all expected he would, the king seemed to pay her more attention than usual on her return, indeed, so much so, that the queen, my mistress, remonstrated with him. "She is but a villager," said the queen, "instead of indulgence she deserves punishment, and you grant her all she desires." "I grant her none of her desires," was the king's reply; "she will not express a wish for any thing. I cannot make her out. Her eyes are full of fire, and all the rest of her is as a marble statue. She interests me. I offer her jewels and ornaments; she says she does not want them. I get dancing girls for her amusement; she looks on and smiles not. A villager! Yes, she is a villager. But, by the beard of the Prophet she knows how to act the queen!" The queen, my mistress, said no more. When the king, her son, swore by the beard of the Prophet, she was not pleased. A month rolled on, and still this muta wife, the villager, was made much of. She was not liked. She had made no friends in the court, for she spoke scarcely at all. At the end of about a month after the conversation I have related, she disappeared altogether—but this time it was the king's vengeance caused her disappearance, not her own flight. I forgot her name, and cannot tell her fate, but I am sure it was dreadful. The king had done his best to please and amuse her, and she would not be pleased and amused. I heard, too, that she openly told him she loved the village youth to whom she had been betrothed, and did not love him, the king! If so, what could she expect? Kings will not be treated in that way by village girls. The young man to whom she had been betrothed suffered with her.

I do not know what his fault was. Perhaps he had enticed her to leave the palace when she escaped disguised. I do not know. I only know that his mother came to the queen to complain of the loss of her son, and for nearly a month sat at the gate waiting, with ashes on her head, and demanded justice and mercy. She gave a great deal of trouble, poor thing. I could not help pitying her. Whether the queen asked the king, her son, anything about the young man, I do not know. She did not talk of the matter beforehand. Whatever was the true explanation, all I know about it is this, that she ordered money to be given to the poor woman, and that she should be sent back to her village.

PETROLEUM IN ASIA.—It seems almost surprising that petroleum should have been known so many hundred years without being turned to some practical account by human enterprise. Natural oil springs have been known in Asia and some parts of Europe from a very early period; but the idea of boring into the earth, and reaching the reservoir from which they were supplied never occurred to any one till the extraordinary development of the Pennsylvania oil region by American energy. And now, strangely enough, a citizen of the United States is the first to call attention to this important source of wealth in the Old World, and under his direction such results have already been secured as promise to create a petroleum fever in Europe something akin to that we have experienced here. Col. Gowan, of Boston, who, it will be remembered, had the contract for raising the Russian ships sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, accidentally stumbled last year upon some oil wells in the Sea of Azof, which he bought, and the company formed by him, and now operating them, has just paid a handsome dividend. He has also purchased fifteen acres of ground on the island of Samos, including the identical oil springs spoken of by Herodotus four hundred and fifty years before Christ, but which no one from that day to this thought of turning to use. The fact that this spring still flows would seem to indicate that the supply of petroleum which may be drawn from the bowels of the earth is practically inexhaustible. It is not unlikely that deposits of petroleum are to be found much more generally distributed through the earth than has hitherto been supposed.—*Petroleum Chronicle and Mining Gazette.*

PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON.—The admirers of Tennyson have been disappointed in most of the portraits of him, as failing to express the refinement of sentiment and depth of reflection characteristic of his mind. At last a satisfactory likeness may be welcomed. It was executed by an intimate friend of Mr. Tennyson, and as a labor of love—two conditions which account for the remarkable success achieved. This painting is the work of G. L. Watts, an artist of high rank, and a man of wealth, whose object in undertaking it was to present to the English nation a permanent artistic memorial of their greatest living poet. It is a grand head—the broad and lofty brow, the long, dark hair, the flowing beard, and the loving, deep eye, are all expressive of the poetic character, while the likeness is pronounced by Tennyson's friends by far the best. Mr. John McClure, who is aware, from his long residence in this country, of the great popularity of Tennyson, has purchased the plate of an admirable line engraving of this beautiful portrait, by J. Stephenson, of London, and will soon publish it by subscription.—*New York Evening Post.*

BAGDAD.—In the new school, founded by the assistance of the "Alliance," which pays one thousand francs annually toward its support, fifty-eight pupils, among them ten of indigent parents, are instructed in modern languages and sciences. They are taught also French and English. This is a good move for the civilization of Asia, to which the Hebrews undoubtedly are the best agents.

MISS LAURA HARRIS has made a very creditable success in London as *Amina*, at her Majesty's Theatre. One of the leading critics says: "On her appearance she surprised us, even in paying her respects to the audience, by the awkwardness of her manner, and the singularity, if not uncouthness, of her gestures. It was soon apparent that this belonged to her reading of the part. Her idea seemed to be—like Malibran's in her performance of this and other rustic characters—that a simple country girl ought to be represented in all the homeliness of real life. But as the piece proceeded and the interest deepened, her assumed manner almost disappeared, and she acted with real feeling and pathos. As a singer, too, her first impression was not favorable. Amina's address to her 'care campagne' was uttered in a thin, crude, voice, and she made up for its want of richness of tone by loading every bar with elaborate roulades and flourishes, evidently the fruit of teaching, which hardly left a trace of Bellini's sweet and simple melody. But her singing, as well as her acting, went on improving. Her voice turned out to be of extraordinary flexibility and compass, with power sufficient, when exerted, to give effect to the strongest bursts of passion. In both the sleep-walking scenes and in the pathetic duet with *Elvino* in the second act, she made a great impression; and in the joyous finale, 'Ah non giunge' she brought down the curtain amid a tumult of applause."

A SECRET OF YOUTH.—There are women who cannot grow old—women who, without any special effort, remain always young and always attractive. The number is smaller than it should be, but there is still a sufficient number to mark the wide difference between this class and the other. The secret of this perpetual youth lies not in beauty, for some woman possess it who are not at all handsome; nor in dress, for they are frequently careless in that respect, so far as the mere arbitrary dictates of fashion are concerned; nor in having nothing to do, for these ever young woman are always as busy as bees, and it is very well known that idleness will fret people into old age and ugliness faster than overwork. The charm, we imagine, lies in a sunny temper—neither more nor less, the blessed gift of always looking on the bright side of life, and of stretching the mantle of charity over everybody's faults and failings. It is not much of a secret, but it is all that we have been able to discover, and we have watched such with great interest, and a determination to report truthfully for the benefit of the rest of the sex. It is very provoking that it is something which cannot be corded up and sold for fifty cents a bottle; but as this is impossible, [illegible], the most of us will have to keep on growing as ugly and disagreeable as usual.—*Jenny June.*

TUSCAN HATS.—The hats and bonnets of paille-d'Italie, which enjoys such favor in the fashionable world, are all manufactured in Tuscany, and, according to official returns, their annual value is about eleven millions of francs. Tuscany is the only part of Italy which produces straw fine enough for those bonnets, and the finest of all is grown in the immediate vicinity of Florence. The attempts made to grow the same straw in the Marches, Romagna and Naples, have met with little success. The straw is the produce of a particular kind of wheat, the stems of which never exceed 15 or 16 inches in height, and bear very small ears, containing but just enough seed for resowing. All the women in the district are straw-plaitters, and the finest specimens of the plait are frequently seen in the hats worn by the peasant women, who have made them for their own use, and refuse to sell them at any price. The sewing or jointing of the plait is a difficult and tedious operation, as a hat to be perfect must seem to be of one piece. At Florence the number of these hats made yearly is about 530,000. In certain localities, as at Impoli, for instance, 4,000 women and girls are employed at this work, and at Sesto there are about 2,000.

ONE PATRIARCH FOR ALL MANKIND.—Why was one man only created to become the father of the entire race? To show that whoever murders a man is as guilty as if he had destroyed a world, and whoever saved the life of a human being has, as it were, delivered a world from destruction. One patriarch only was destined to become the father of mankind in order to promote peace, so that one race could not boast of an origin superior to that of others. Had God created more than one original patriarch, we might have been led into the error of believing that the world owed its origin to two Creators. The same fact testifies also to the power of the Almighty, for when a human artificer impresses one figure on a thousand distinct objects, he always reproduces the same shape, whilst from the original shape of Adam, an unlimited number of divers forms and figures have sprung into existence.—*From the Talmud.*

IT is stated that Col. Ely S. Parker, Aid-de-camp and Private Secretary of General Grant, was lately in New York, and stopping at the Astor House. Colonel Parker is an Indian of the purest blood of the Iroquois, and is at present Head Chief of the Six Nations. He is a finely educated man of rare social qualities, and very greatly esteemed by his hosts of friends. As a civil engineer he has held high positions on the public works of New York, and under the Federal Government. Prior to the outbreak of the war, he was in government employ at Galena, and Dubuque, superintending the erection of a Post-office, Hospital, and Custom-house at these places. There he formed the acquaintance of General Grant, who, during the war, has had him constantly on his personal staff. Colonel Parker carries always with him the great silver medal presented to his grand uncle, Red Jacket, in 1792, by Washington. This is a most interesting historical relic, and is cherished with great care by the Iroquois and their chieftain. The medal was engraved by Rittenhouse, and is appropriately emblazoned.

MEXICAN LOAN.—There is now in this city an agent from the republican government of Mexico, empowered to negotiate a national loan. For rates of interest, security for re-payment, and other particulars, see advertisement.

COINCIDENCE OF THE PROPHECIES OF ISAIAH WITH ACCOUNTS OF HISTORIANS AND THE INSCRIPTIONS ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

This is the title of one of the essays read before the assembly at the distribution of prizes at the Jews' College, recently, by one of the students, Marks. The essayist having in general terms spoken of the special privileges conferred on Israel by the raising up of prophets, and in particular referred to the great prophet Isaiah, continued :—

Since the commencement of the present century, and in some instances within the space of a few years, numerous cities whose foundation dates from the earliest times, known to fame in sacred and profane annals, after ages of abandonment to desolation and silence, have had their sites carefully examined, and been partially restored to the mind's eye by the exploration of their ruins, while the position of others has been satisfactorily laid down, after having been lost to the world for generations. These are events of special importance, as they supply numberless remarkable illustrations of the fulfilment of the prophecies of Scripture, confirming thereby the integrity and inspiration of that divine book, which, after depicting the glory of those nations, contains predictions of their downfall and humiliation, uttered at a time when their grandeur and magnificence exhibited no germ of decay lurking within them. Babylon, emphatically styled by the prophet "the glory of kingdoms and the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," was to suffer severe punishment for its pride, haughtiness, and cruelty to the Jewish captives. Isaiah, therefore, delivers numerous prophecies concerning it, and minutely describes its capture and fall. And on contemplating the eve of the taking of Babylon, he suddenly breaks forth into the wonderful verse, "Prepare the table; watch in the watch-tower; eat, drink." Isaiah, by the marvelous power of his Divine illumination, foresees that on the night of the capture of Babylon an annual feast will be celebrated, when king and subjects will alike be indulging in ungarded revelry. In the midst of their mirth, however, the king himself will be suddenly seized with indescribable terror, from characters traced by an unknown hand upon the walls of the banqueting-room. Fain would his courtiers lull him into a fancied security by reference to the vigilance of the sentinels; fain would the gay and thoughtless recall that boisterous merriment which the letters so mysteriously emblazoned had banished. It is in contemplation of this that Isaiah, an eye-witness in spirit of the scene, exclaims: "Prepare the table; watch in the watch-tower; eat, drink." Herodotus and Xenophon, who relate these events, both represent the night of the capture of Babylon as passed in mirth and revelry. Herodotus says: "It is related by the people who inhabited this city that by reason of its great extent, when they who were at the extremities were taken, those of the Babylonians who inhabited the centre knew nothing of the disaster; for it happened to be a festival; and they were dancing at the time and enjoying themselves, till they received certain information of the truth." Xenophon says: "When Cyrus heard that they were celebrating a festi in Babylon, in which all the Babylonians drank and revelled all night," he considered it a fit opportunity to put his enterprize into execution. Almost every step in the fall of Babylon, and its subsequent reverses, marks the accomplishment of a prophecy. The name of the victor, with his appointment by Providence to the work of retribution, occurs in a prediction preceding his birth by nearly two centuries.

Isaiah also foretells the dreadful slaughter that shall befall the inhabitants of Babylon, and says: "Everyone that is found shall be thrust through and everyone that is joined unto them shall fall by the sword." Xenophon relates that "when Cyrus had finished his address, the soldiers proceeded on their march, and killed all those they met with. Cyrus also sent a body of horse up and down through the streets, bidding them cut down all those they found abroad. But there is still one most important prophecy of Isaiah's against Babylon, its total and absolute ruin, its complete and perfect annihilation; a prediction fulfilled to the letter. These are the words of the prophet: "It shall no more be inhabited; it shall never be rebuilt, the Arab shall not pitch his tent there: and that it shall become a dwelling-place for wild beasts." Pausanias refers to it, saying, "Of Babylon, a greater city than which the sun did not formerly behold, all that now remains is the temple of Belus and the walls of the city." The temple of Belus was the greatest ornament and the most extraordinary architectural feature of ancient Babylon. Herodotus said the temple after it had been pillaged by Xerxes, but while the exterior was in a state of tolerable preservation. Alexander wished to restore it, but so immense were the ruins that he was obliged to abandon even the attempt to clear them away, although he employed his army in the work. For the prophet had said, "Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth," and this prediction, long before issued respecting the tutelary gods of Babylon, was not to be reversed. There can be nothing more exact than the coincidence between the fortunes of Babylon and the language of the prophecy. But still more wonderful coincidences are to be found in the monuments which have remained from ancient times, so that we can say with the prophet, "The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it." In our days the Assyrian winged lions have been discovered, and have been excavated from the banks of the Tigris, where they had so long brooded in darkness over the ruins of empires, which they so long ago guarded in their glory. Those remarkable stone-pictures must have been restored to light in these our days, when faith in God's word meets with numerous assailants, in order to strengthen our belief. A walk through the galleries of the British Museum will wonderfully conduce to this end. We can see in the Konyonjik gallery everything that belongs to the time of Senacherib. He is represented sitting in his chariot recieving the captives and the spoil taken from a conquered people. From the features we recognise them as Israelites. We can distinguish them, not only by the characteristic physiogomy of the nation, but by the peculiar shape of the beard, which is not pointed, in obedience to the command of God. "Not to mar the corners of their beard." We also distinguish close black curls, marking Jews and Jewish captives, barefooted, and bowing beneath their heavy baskets *of* stones; the honorable man and the mighty, the prudent and the counceller, as Isaiah calls them, painfully ascend the mound. We see that they are no laborers by birth, but patrician slaves; there are younger men among them upon whom the taskmasters seem to put greater indignities; some of them wear fetters, others are chained two and two. In the glass cases before these slabs, lie the very fetters, massive and sprinkled with the verdigris of age, which galled those limbs of old. The conquered country is indicated as the land of the vine and olive; in defiance of all perspective. vines with thick clusters of grapes overhanging the scenes of blood and murder, causing us to think of the vine of Judea. We grasp all the details of Assyrian cruelties. On the mound men are doing the work of horses; either drawing the king in his chariot, a sort of moveable throne or towing boats along the river side, containing weighty obelisks. In this living language of art we see a pictnre of the sufferng to which the children of Israel were exposed when their cities fell before the conquering Assyrians and their inhabitants were sent to colonize distant provinces of the empire.

On another slab we percieve the siege and capture of a city of great extent and importance; it is strengthened by double walls and fortified outworks. The besieged have defeneded themselves with great determination; archers and slingers are showering arrows, javelins, and blazing torches on the enemy. Part of the city has been taken. Beneath the walls the Assyrians are commencing their tortures. Again we see the Jewish physiognomy of the defeated race, and the women clothed in sackcloth. Layard has described the name of this city as Lachish. This event is spoken of by Isaiah in the xxxvii chap. 8th verse, where it says, "For he had heard of his departure from Lachish." Above the head of Senacherib there is an inscription in cuneiform letters which has been deciphered by Layard. It signifies, "Tsin-akki-rib, the mighty king, king of kings, king of Assyria, sitting on the throne of judgment before the city of Lachish.

We possess more knowledge of the Assyrian king Senacherib, as Layard has excavated his palace at Konyonjik. Thus while the other Assyrian sovereigns flash before the mind's eye as dim and shadowy beings, Senacherib stands out as a living and breathing man. When he came to the throne, the empire of Nineveh was at the height of its prosperity and power; he suddenly appeared in the territories of Hezekiah, at the head of an immense army, threatening Judah with the terrible fate of Israel. But as soon as he defied the God of Israel, his success deserted him. The dead corpses of a hundred and four score and five thousand of Senacherib's army slain in the night; the dispersion of the survivors when the morning revealed the fate of their companions; the flight of their leader to his own capital, constituted the first grand blow struck at the Assyrian power, which shook the empire to its foundations. An erroneous version of this catastrophe is given by Herodotus, who mentions Senacherib by name. He says that Sethos, the Egyptian ruler, at the approach of the Assyrian army, retired to the shrine of his god, and threw himself upon his protection. The Egyptians, sinking into sleep, received from the god an assurance of sustaining no injury in marching against the enemy. Accordingly an immense number of field mice assailed the camp in the night, gnawed asunder the bowstrings, quivers, and shield-straps of the soldiers, leaving them defenceless, upon which the troops disbanded in confusion. The origin of this history of the mice is very wonderful. In the language of hieroglyphics, the mouse signifies anything done by secret and inexplicable means; typifying in this case the secrecy and suddenness of the defeat of Senacherib. Herodotus not understanding the language of hieroglyphics read it literally, and thus originated the history of Senacherib's army being vanquished by field-mice. We see then that the accounts of profane historians and the records recovered from the ruins of the past, and since deciphered, both tend to establish the truth of the Bible, which, like some mighty rock, though assailed by the waves and billows of scepticism and unbelief which dash against it, has stood impregnable for many thousands of years, and will remain unharmed to the end of time.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

MORE HOLY STONES IN NEWARK, OHIO.

A few years since quite an interest was awakened among American archaeologists upon the announcement that two stones, bearing rather remarkable inscriptions in the Hebrew language and character, were dug out of what are commonly known as Indian mounds, in the vicinity of Newark, Licking County. The first one discovered contained four brief phrases, all scriptural in their character, all showing an evident familiarity with the Hebrew theology. The second contained an abridged form of the ten Commandments—differing in some very important particulars from the standard Hebrew text—but not so as to lessen, in any respect, the force of the commandment given.

The savans of the United States generally were inclined to cavil at the whole matter, and many pronounced the stones and inscriptions as impositions upon the credulity of the ignorant. I shall not soon forget the discourtesy exhibited by some leading journals in the East, who, having published communications from men wholly incompetent to judge in the matter, and unfavorable to the claims of genuineness, not only declined to publish refutations of the sophistry employed, but refused to return manuscripts furnished for that purpose.

However, the country was not without some eminent scholars, who were fully convinced of the genuineness and wonderfulness of the "holy stones." The whole subject was favorably noticed by the American Chronological Society, of New York—whose Corresponding Secretary, T. Dwight, Esq., was very much interested in the subject—and than whom there are few more able linguists, or more enthusiastic inquirers into the archæology of this country.

It appears that another wonder has come to light. In order to bring it forward as gracefully as possible, I copy a letter received from Rev. W. Bower, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, relative to the recent discovery :

NEWARK, OHIO, May 16, 1865.

REV'D. DEAR BROTHER:—As you had so much to do with, and were so interested in, the celebrated Newark "holy stones," I thought you would be glad to hear of another discovery of that kind. Last Sunday, a half a dozen Newark men took a notion to break the Sabbath by breaking open an Indian mound, on George Wilson's farm. They found quite a number of curiosities in the shape of arrow-heads, etc., and with them a stone head, of Egyptian or Babylonish coutour, about the size of a hen's egg. The stone was brought, on Monday, to all the wise men and astrologers of this place, and they could not decipher it. Your knowledge of Hebrew, perhaps, will enable you to do so. If you can make a translation I, wish you would let us know.

I have given the letters as well as I could copy them. The best informed Jews here attempt no interpretation, but pronounce the letters to be as follows :

[Here is given a fac-simile in Hebrew text.]

Sincerely yours, W. BOWER.

Dr. I. N. Wilson also writes as follows :

DEAR SIR:—We have just had a new start in the holy stone business. This has been occasioned by the finding of a small image, carved out of stone, representing well the human face, even to the ears. Across the forehead of the image are cut plainly Hebrew letters.

Only for these letters, it resembles the carving we are accustomed to see on the pipes made by the mound-builders. No one has yet been able to give any translation.

We feel well assured there is no deception in the finding of the stone. The parties engaged were Joel Dennis, Harmon Torry, Robert Sutton and —— Flora. It was taken out some twelve feet from the top of the mound, and at least four feet from any former digging. It was surrounded by decayed human bones, arrowheads, charcoal, burnt clay, etc. The letters are clear and perfect. The stone had all the appearance of having been in the earth for ages. Mr. Jerome Buckingham saw it directly after it was discovered. and before it was cleared from the earth. Can you make anything out of these letters. Yours, &c., J. M. WILSON.

Having nothing but fac-similies in ink before me. I proceed to offer a translation of this curious superscription with becoming modesty. The letters (written in English text and Hebrew order, from the right to the left), are as follows:

L. CLI. N. — TH. — Y.

At this point, I desire my readers to bear in mind a fact upon which I wrote at some length in former communications of this character—namely: that in our best Hebrew lexicons, certain words are designated as of doubtful orthography. The stone containing the Ten Commandments, in all such words, interchanged Lamedh and Resh, especially when this was the final letter. Following this canon, therefore, I feel at perfect liberty to consider the Lamedh, or final letter, in this subscription as subject to the same change. Opening Gesenus' Lexicon to the word which I consider the root, I am agreeably surprised to find this word bears the doubtful-orthography mark. This difficulty being surmounted, it is at once ascertained the word is the third person, masculine, singular, future (or imperfect,) Hithpael of NaCh a R. In our letters, it might be written out Yithnacher. In this form, it is found in Genesis, xlii: 7, and Proverbs, xx: 11. The same word is found. retaining the Lamedh, in Genesis, xxxvii: 18, and Psalms, cv: 25, but, in both these latter passages, it is in other forms of mood and tense.

But considering it as above determined, it is a very remarkable word. Even Gesenius calls special attention to a strange ambiguity contained in it, as follows :

"Many attempts have been made to find some point or idea, common to the two significations, apparently so contrary as 'to know' and 'not to know.' Perhaps the following order may afford light, viz : (a.) 'to look upon intently,' whence 'to recognize, to know.' But as things unknown, new, unheard-of, causes us to wonder and admire, hence, (b.) 'not to know, to be ignorant.'"

We are thus prepared to ask, of whom is this word written in the Bible? and are there any striking coincidences between the sacred record and the contour of the image, as described above?

To the first inquiry, the reply is, that it is applied to Joseph in Genesis xlii, 7, and (worthy of note) he is the only particular man of whom this word is used. And the second inquiry is replied to by putting a third. Is it not very remarkable, considering all these facts, that we are told the image found is "a stone head, of Egyptian or Babylonish contour?" It was while Joseph was in Egypt—no doubt in Egyptian dress—and scarcely distinguishable from the Egyptians, that we read, in the English version : "And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself strange unto them."

I may write further on this subject, but at present have not time, and also feel that I ought not to trespass further on your valuable space. JOHN W. MCCARTY, A. B.,

Rector of Christ Church, Cincinnati.

May 19, 0865.

N. B.—I have not yet offered a specific translation of this word, nor ventured any hypothesis respecting the holy stones. These things I reserve for a future day.—*Eastern Paper.*

HOW FEW ARE OUR WANTS!

Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair, where he saw ribbons, and looking-glasses, and nut-crackers, and fiddles, and hobby-horses, and many other gim-cracks; and having observed them, and all the other finnimbrums that make a complete country fair, he said to his friend, "How many things there are in this world, of which Diogenes hath no need!" And truly it is so, or might be so, with very many who vex and toil themselves to get what they have no need of. Can any man charge God that he hath not given him enough to make his life happy? No, doubtless; for nature is content with a little: and yet you shall hardly meet with a man that complains not of some want; and thus, when we might be happy and quiet, we create trouble to ourselves. I have heard of a man that was angry with himself, because he was no taller, and of a woman that broke her looking-glass, because it would not show her face to be as young and handsome as her next neighbor's was. And I knew another, to whom God had given health, and plenty, but a wife that nature had made peevish, and her husband's riches had made purse-proud, and must, because she was rich, and for no other virtue, sit in the highest pew in the church; which, being denied her, she engaged her husband into a contention for it; and at last, into a law-suit with a dogged neighbor, who was as rich as he, and had a wife as peevish and purse-proud as the other: and this law-suit begot higher oppositions, and actionable words, and more vexations and law-suits; for you must remember that both were rich, and must therefore have their wills. Well, this wilful, purse-proud law suit, lasted during the life of the first husband; after which his wife vexed and chid. and chid and vexed, till she also chid and vexed herself into her grave: and so the wealth of these poor rich people was cursed into a punishment, because they wanted meek and thankful hearts, for those only can make us happy.

THE DIET OF THE FRENCH WORKMAN.—He is up at dawn. In fact, everybody rises early in France. There is more business done before ten o'clock in Paris, than there is in London before eleven. There are two places where breakfast may be had—the *cremerie* and the soup shop. Some excellent coffee, with milk, cost less than one and a-quarter pence, and the bread, with butter, one penny. For dinner, the soup will cost one and a-half pence; the plate of meat two pence; half a bottle of wholesome wine four pence, or a-quarter of a bottle for two pence, or a pint of beer or milk for two pence—and all of really good quality. In many places they give soup, a piece of mutton or *beef a la mode*, bread, and half a bottle of wine for sixty centimes, or about eleven cents of our money.

HARVEY FORD, an old man, in New Haven, was very much affected by the news of President Lincoln's decease, and, after appearing much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

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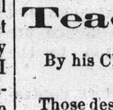

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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Die Friedensharfe.

Im Traume flog ich durch die Lüfte
Einst weit zum gold'nen Morgenland,
Bis ich, wo früher Opferdüfte
Vom Zionsberge flammten, stand.

Ich sah vor mir nur öde Stätten
Nur Trümmer alter Herrlichkeit,
Statt Schwerter klangen Sklavenketten,
Statt Freudentönen, Herzeleid.

Die Zedern schienen mir zu trauern,
Zerschlag'nen Herzens stand ich da,
Als ich auf alten Tempelmauern
Still weinend einen Engel sah.

Ich rief: „Gib mir die scharfe Klinge,
Die ruhig Dir zu Füßen liegt,
Daß ich sie löwenmuthig schwinge,
Bis ich die Feindesschaar besiegt."

Er sprach darauf: „Mit dieser singe
Die Brüder frei im Vaterland!"
Mir legend statt der Todesklinge
Die Friedensharfe in die Hand. —

Ludwig Wihl.

Eine Stufe steig' herab,
Willst du dich vermählen;
Eine Stufe steig' hinauf,
Dir den Freund zu wählen.

(Für den „Hebrew.")

Aktenstück aus der Französischen Revolution die Emanzipation der Juden betreffend

(Fortsetzung.)

Ich habe ferner nicht ohne Verwunderung einwerfen hören, wie man Menschen zu Bürgern erheben wollte, die sich durch keine Heirath mit uns verbinden würden. Doch so drollig es auch scheinen mag, so läßt sich doch die Frage umkehren. Denn da die Abneigung zwischen Christ und Jude wechselseitig ist, so kann nach diesem schonen Schlusse gefragt werden: wie man den Franzosen zum Bürger machen will, da er doch kein jüdisches Mädchen heirathen wird?

Freilich sind nach dem mosaischen Gesetze Verbindungen verboten, die den Juden zur Abgötterei veranlassen können; aber in diesem Gesetze sind doch auch Ausnahmen deutlich bestimmt. Ein sprechender Beweis ist Esther, die den König Ahasverus gesetzmäßig heirathete. Was wollen endlich die Erfinder dieses Einwurfs gegen die Thatsache vorbringen, daß in England mehrere Heirathen zwischen Juden und Christen wirklich täglich vollzogen werden, so wie sie in den ersten Zeiten des Christenthums, zwischen 440 und 450 nicht ungewöhnlich waren. Unsere Geistlichkeit gestehet, daß keine allgemeine Verordnung da sei, welche dergleichen Verbindungen der Verschiedenheit des Glaubens wegen, verbietet. Also ist kein deutliches Verbot vorhanden und nur die allgemein angenommene Gewohnheit hat Gesetzeskraft erhalten. Da dieses nun aber zur Kirchenzucht gehört, so kann sie sehr wohl abgeschafft werden, ohne dadurch eine Glaubenslehre umzuwerfen. Was aber ihre sogenannte unverträgliche Sitten betrifft, nach welchen sie mit den Christen nicht zusammen essen, so ist diese Angabe falsch, wie tägliche Erfahrung lehrt. Uebrigens möchte ich fragen: was trägt zur bürgerlichen Ruhe ein diätischer Unterschied bei? In einigen Provinzen von Polen und Rußland findet man diese sonderbare Verschiedenheit häufig. Neben einem Protestanten, der des Freitags sein Huhn ißt, sitzt ein Katholik, der sich mit Eiern begnügt. Diese beide trinken Wein und arbeiten diesen Tag; ihr Nachbar, ein Türke, trinkt keinen Wein und ist Freitags müßig. Dieses Alles hat auf die öffentliche Rnhe nicht den mindesten Einfluß.

Eine einfache aber entscheidende Betrachtung mag diese Darlegung beschließen. Zu Anfang der christlichen Zeitrechnung hatten die damals schon zerstreuten Juden die nämliche Gesetze und fast die nämlichen Vorurtheile; der Talmud war schon damals neben den mosaischen Gesetzen in Ansehen. Demungeachtet trieben sie alle Handwerke und verrichteten alle bürgerlichen Geschäfte. Mitten unter anderen Völkern zerstreut, übten sie ihre Andacht bald in diesem, bald in jenem Tempel und wenn sie herauskamen, bestiegen sie mit den Christen ein und dasselbe Schiff um Meere zu durchfahren; folgten einer Fahne, die sie in's Schlachtfeld führte und bearbeiteten dieselben Felder im Schweiße ihres Angesichts. Dies ist der Punkt von dem man ausgehen muß, wenn man wissen will, ob die Juden in der großen Gesellschaft aufzunehmen sind oder nicht. Alle Einwürfe verschwinden, wenn die Erfahrung so laut entscheidet.

Der Jude, sagt man ferner, ist ein geschworener Feind alles dessen, was nicht Jude ist. Dies kann nicht sein, denn in den mosaischen Gesetzen wird dieser Haß auf's strengste verboten; sie empfehlen die allgemeine Menschenliebe. Die Aufnahme des Fremden, der den einheimischen Waisen und Wittwen gleichgeachtet werden soll, wird feierlich und oft befohlen. Wenn bei der Erndte die vergessene Garbe nachzuholen, bei der Weinlese die Nachlese verboten wird, so heißt es in den mosaischen Gesetzen immer: dies soll dem Fremden, der Waise und der Wittwe bleiben. Hier ist also keine Spur von Menschenhaß. Ja fast in allen neueren Büchern der Juden, die seit 300 Jahren gedruckt worden, steht der Lehrsatz: alle Menschen ohne Unterschied zu lieben, zur moralischen Erinnerung gleich nach dem Titelblatte vorgedruckt.

Wenn der verhöhnte, verachtete, überall verbannte Jude, dann und wann seinen Wütherich verwünscht; wenn er durch beständige Feindseligkeiten erbittert, durch schreiende Beleidigungen gereizt Gewalt durch Gewalt vertreibt, oder der Wuth seinen ewigen Haß entgegensetzt, fürwahr, so ist dieses Betragen dem Menschen nicht minder natürlich, als die geselligen Triebe, wenn es gleich die Vernunft nicht billigt. Aber sind die augenblicklichen Ausleuchten der Rache nothwendige Bestandtheile seines Charakters. Ist es vernünftig zu schließen: der Jude hat uns gehaßt, als wir ihn quälten; also wird er uns auch hassen, wenn wir ihn mit Wohlthaten überhäufen?

Wenn man Lust hat, dem Herrn Ritter Michaelis auf sein Wort zu glauben, so ist von dem Juden keine Besserung zu erwarten, weil sie von Grund aus verdorben sird. Aber daß die angebliche Verderbtheit keine Folge ihrer Gesetze sei, weiß ja jeder Mann. Sollte sie ihnen etwa angeboren sein? Einige grämliche Weltweise behaupten freilich, daß der Mensch bösartig geboren werde, aber zur Ehre und zum Troste der Menschheit ist diese Meinung schon längst zu den abgeschmackten und traurigen Hypothesen gezählt worden.

Ich weiß es, die meisten Gesetze, die man gegen die Juden macht, scheinen vorauszusetzen, daß man Bosheit bei ihnen als einen unabänderlichen Naturfehler betrachtet, aber da diese vom Vorurtheil und Haß ausgefertigte Gesetze sind, so beweisen sie nichts weiter, als die Denkungsart des Gesetzverfassers. Ich erkläre dieses Volk der Moralität fähig, so lange man mir nicht aus seiner körperlichen Bildung, oder aus seinen religiösen und moralischen Einrichtungen das Gegentheil beweist. Ja ich muß es wohl dazu fähig erklären, da sowohl Erfahrung als Vernunft es bezeugen. Ich sehe manche Juden, denen man Bürgerrechte und den Schutz der Gesetze verstattet; es sind wackere und tugendhafte Unterthanen, es wäre aber auch widersinnig, Sitten von ihnen zu fordern, wenn wir sie unsittlich gemacht haben. Erst bessere man ihre bürgerliche Erziehung, so wird sich auch ihr Herz bessern. Wie oft hat man schon gesagt, daß sie Menschen so gut wie wir sind. — Menschen aber waren sie, ehe sie Juden waren.

Aber sie lieben das Vaterland nicht! Nein! freilich nicht, wenn dieses sie nicht als seine Kinder behandelt. In den meisten monarchischen und auch in einigen Freistaaten, wo das Volk Antheil an der Gesetzgebung hat und also sein eigener Herr ist, ist der Jude blos leidend. Auf ihn wird keine Rücksicht genommen, er ist für Nichts geachtet; und nun macht man es ihm zum Vorwurfe, daß er eine Gesetzgebung nicht liebt, die ihn ausstößt; daß er das Volk nicht hochschätzt, welches ihn verfolgt er soll das Vaterland lieben; gebet ihm erst ein Vaterland! ihm den das Unglück von seiner Geburt an zu Boden drückt und der bis an den Tod das Brod des Jammers ist. Wenn er nur einmal erst mit den übrigen Mitgliedern der Nation in gleichem Range gestellt ist, so wird Vergnügen, Sicherheit, Freiheit und Bequemlichkeit ihn so an den Staat fesseln, daß es ihm nicht einfallen wird, mit seinem Vermögen auszuwandern. Seine Ländereien werden ihn an dem Orte festhalten, wo er sie erworben hat, und er wird ein Land lieben, dessen Interesse so genau mit dem seinigen verwebt ist.

Gesetzt aber auch die Juden hätten Fehler selbst in dem Grade wie wir sie ihnen beilegen, die ihnen zur Schande gereichen, so haben sie doch Tugenden, die alles Lobes werth sind. Ueberall, wo man sie als Menschen behandelt, sieht man Talente und Fähigkeiten aufblühen. Seit zweihundert Jahren ist in Holland kein Jude zum Tode verurtheilt worden. — In London ist der portugiesische Jude durch sein Geldvermögen, welches einen Theil des Nationalreichthums ausmacht, für den Staat ein sehr nützlicher Bürger. In den Kolonien haben sie sich die allgemeine Achtung zu erwerben gewußt, und bei dem allgemeinen Vorurtheile gegen die Nation muß man wohl gestehen, daß der geschätzte Jude ein sehr verdienter Mann sein müsse. Ich könnte eine Menge von vortrefflichen Zügen von ausländischen Juden erzählen. da ich mich aber auf unser Land einschränken will, so bringe ich nur in Erinnerung, daß die Bordeaux'er Juden sich selbst erboten haben, nach Maßgabe ihres Vermögens eine Beisteuer zu den Kriegskosten zu geben; daß ein Grandix die leidenden Kolonien zur Zeit der Hungersnoth unterstützte; und was die Elsasser betrifft, so sehe ich nicht ein, warum man lieber ihre als der Christen Unarten aufdecken soll.

Aber nach Boulamvilliers Bemerkung waren die Juden in dieser Provinz den Elsassern während der Kriege des vergangenen Jahrhunderts sehr nützlich. Die Treue der Metzer wird in verschiedenen Beschlüssen erwähnt, und sehr oft haben sie dem Staate sehr wichtige Dienste geleistet. In dem Kriege, der mit dem Ryswicker Frieden endigte, ließen sie mit Lebensgefahr Pferde aus Deutschland für die französische Kavallerie kommen. Als 1689 die Ernte fehlschlug und man Kornmangel befürchtete, kauften sie zu Frankfurt Getreide ein, und um den Ueberfluß in der Provinz zu befördern, verloren sie an dem Einkaufspreise 30,000 Livres.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

(Von unserem Berliner Correspondenten.)

Meyerbeer's „Afrikanerin."

Ein Kunstwerk, dessen erstes Erscheinen in einer politisch so bewegten Zeit wie der unsrigen, Theilnahme, ja Begeisterung hervorrufen kann, muß den Stempel hoher Vollendung in sich tragen. Während in Europa alle Gemüther von den Nachrichten aus Virginien und der traurigen Katastrophe in Washington erfüllt waren, brachte der Telegraph die Kunde von dem glänzenden Erfolge, den Meyerbeer's „Afrikanerin" bei ihrer ersten Aufführung in Paris errungen, und gar seltsam nahm sich die Depesche an der Spitze der Blätter aus, wo wie nur gewöhnt waren, die wichtigsten politischen Nachrichten zu finden. Freilich trug der Name seines Schöpfers viel dazu bei, das Interesse für das neue Werk zu erhöhen, doch hätte man sein Erscheinen gewiß nicht einer telegraphischen Meldung nach allen bedeutenden Städten Europa's gewürdigt, wenn sein Kunstwerth eine solche Ausnahme nicht rechtfertigte.

Da es uns versagt ist, aus eigener Anschauung über die neue Oper zu berichten, so begnügen wir uns heute damit, einem Gewährsmann der „Wiener Presse" zu folgen und nach seinem Berichte dieses nachgelassene Werk Meyerbeers dem Publikum vorzuführen.

Die Handlung der „Afrikanerin" ist mit wenigen Worten erzählt. Vasco de Gama kehrt aus seiner ersten Expedition, vom Schiffbruch wunderbar gerettet, zurück, in seiner Begleitung ein afrikanisches Sklavenpaar, Celika und Nelusco. Er legt dem hohen Rath das Projekt einer neuen Entdeckungsreise vor, wird für einen Betrüger gehalten, und, da er die Großwürdenträger beschimpft, mit Celika in den Kerker geworfen. Seine Landsmännin Ines, welche ihn liebt, reicht, um seine Befreiung zu erwirken, Don Pedro die Hand; wie sie in das Gefängniß tritt, hat sie den Schmerz, Vasco zu überraschen, wie er eben, vermuthlich aus langer Weile, Celika eine Liebeserklärung macht. Don Pedro bemächtigt sich der Plane Vasco's und sticht in See. An Bord des Schiffes befinden sich Ines, als Pilot der schwarze Nelusco, eine Art von maurischem Wolfram, welcher, wie dieser, die Heldin 5 Akte hindurch im Stillen liebt, und (nicht recht verständlich wieso) auch Celika. Vasco hat indessen selbst eine Expedition ausgerüstet und erreicht das Schiff eben, wie dieses von afrikanischen Korsaren angegriffen wird, welche in Celika ihre Königin wiedererkennen. Hierdurch ändert sich mit einem Schlage die Situation; die eben noch Gefangene war, zieht als Herrscherin in ihr Reich ein, und Vasco, welcher im ersten und dritten Akte Ines geliebt hat, wendet, der Symetrie wegen, nach dem Vorgange des zweiten Aktes, im vierten sein Herz wieder der Afrikanerin zu, wodurch der Librettist ein Duett ermöglicht hat, das zu dem berühmten Duo zwischen Raoul und Valentine Pendant bildet. Die afrikanische Geistlichkeit säumt nicht, dem liebenden Paar ihren Segen zu geben. Aber leider gibt es noch einen fünften Akt, in welchem sich Vasco nicht verhehlen kann, daß er nur aus Dankbarkeit dem schwarzen Lieb seine Hand gereicht. Mit dem Scharfblick der Indianer erkennt Celika die Situation, sie entläßt das europäische Paar und gibt sich unter einem, giftige Wohlgerüche ausströmenden Manschenillenbaum den Tod. Kehren wir nach dieser Skizze zum Anfang zurück. Nach einem anspruchslosen Andante, das die Oper introduzirt, hebt sich der Vorhang und Inez klagt in einer gefühlvollen Romanze ihr Liebesleid. Auf einen nichtssagenden Ensemblesatz folgt dann die große historische Scene vor dem Geheimen Rath, von welcher die Reklame in der That nicht zuviel gesagt hat. In dem Eintritts-Recitativ Vasco's, in dem Chor der Bischöfe und dem ganzen Finale fand Meyerbeer jene Inspiration wieder, welche ihn zwanzig Jahr früher zu der Schwerterweihe und den dramatischen Effekten des „Propheten" begeistert hat; wir stehen hier vor einem musikalischen Historienbilde ersten Ranges. Auch hatte der Enthusiasmus der Zuhörerschaft nach diesem gewaltigen Stücke keine Grenzen. Der zweite Akt gehört Nelusko. Im Finale macht sich Inez nochmals vortheilhaft geltend. Im dritten Akt sieht man das famose Schiff und zwar im Querschnitt, so daß man es sich in den Zuschauerraum auslaufend vorstellen muß. Der scenische Effekt verliert sehr viel dadurch, daß das Schiff die ganze Scene einnimmt, also das Meer unter sich nur errathen läßt. Man blickt in die Cajüten und überrascht die gesammte Equipage im Schlummer, wie denn überhaupt in der ganzen Oper auffallend viel geschlafen wird. Man erwacht auf ein Matrosenquartet, und stimmt betend einen Doppelchor an: O grand saint Dominique, welcher eine der Glanznummern der Oper bildet, und in der Structur an das Gebet in der „Stummen von Portici" erinnert. Nelusco singt eine Ballade ohne Orchesterbegleitung; ein darauf folgendes Duett zwischen Vasco und Don Pedro fällt in's Wasser, aus welchem die Indianer mit einem kriegerischen Chor: Brahma! Brahma! force et courage auftauchen. Das Schiff hat inzwischen glücklich die vielbesprochene Evolution gemacht und beeilt sich zum Schlusse nach einer Seite zu neigen, was man, beiläufig gesagt, anderwärts schon viel schöner gesehen hat. — Der vierte Akt, welcher in dem Reiche Celika's spiel (Madagaskar wollte man, um fatale Erinnerungen zu vermeiden, nicht nehmen) gibt fast allein zu dekorativer Ausstattung Gelegenheit; der Jokey Club wird sich hier an einem pas des jongleurs ergötzen können, während eine choreographische Idylle: die Lotusblume, nebst so manchem anderen dem Rothstift zum Opfer fallen mußte. Die Perle des Akts ist das erwähnte große Duo, in welchem Celika, für die man sich bis dahin eben nicht begeistern konnte, auf die Höhe ihrer Aufgabe steht. Vasco hat sich zuvor in einer sentimalen Arie Paradis sorti de l'onde schadlos gehalten. Mit gesungenem Tanz oder getanztem Chor schließt diese Abtheilung der Oper. Für den fünften Akt hat Meyerbeer, durch frühere Erfahrungen gewitzigt, seinen Pegasus noch einmal die Sporen gegeben und zu der großen Scene der „Afrikanerin" unter dem Manschenillenbaum eine Einleitung für Streichinstrumente geschrieben, die das Publikum, als athmete es selbst die narkotischen Düfte des Baumes, in einen gelinden Taumel des Entzückens versetzt. Voran geht nur, da ein Arioso gestrichen worden, ein Duett zwischen Ines und Celika, welches in den Lorbeerkranz des Meisters kein neues Blatt flechten wird; dagegen ist ein unsichtbarer Chor, wenn das Wort erlaubt ist, zum Schlusse von zauberischer Wirkung. Die „Afrikanerin wird keine neue Periode in dem Schaffen Meyerbeer's bezeichnen; sie wird an der, wenn auch ungerechter, doch unvermeidlicher Parallele mit den ältern drei großen Opern des Meisters schwer zu tragen haben; aber sie wird, auch wenn der Luftstrom der Mode nicht mehr ihre Segel blähen wird, einen ehrenvollen und dauernden Platz auf dem Repertoire der modernen Oper behaupten. Der historische Styl, welchen Meyerbeer im ersten Akt mit bewundernswerther Frische handhabt, ist im Verfolg verlassen und kämpft nur stellenweise mit wechselndem Glück gegen das durch das Libretto vorgedrängee Genre, um zuletzt unter den berauschenden Düften einer Tropenpflanze gänzlich einzuschlummern. Es ist, als ob die Natur an dem großen Meister, der ihr in seinem Schaffen mehr als einmal zu nahe trat, hätte Rache nehmen wollen, jenen geknickten Blumen in dem Freiligrath'schen Gedichte gleich.

Lemberg im April. — Vor längerer Zeit meldeten wir, daß der Erzbischof von Lemberg die unter ihm stehenden Geistlichen aufgefordert hatte, darüber zu wachen, daß keine Christen bei Juden dienen sollten. Im Gegensatze zu diesem Vorgange erfahren wir durch den Wiener „Wanderer," daß vor Kurzem der Bischof zu Tarnow, Herr Joseph Alvisius ein „Indultum Romanum quod famulitium apud Judaecos Christianum" veröffentlicht hat. In diesem Schriftstücke, welches der „Tygodnik Kat." bringt, wird zunächst ausgeführt, daß sich die Zeiten geändert und daß demzufolge die Juden Landgüter erwerben und nach weltlichem Rechte auch christliche Dienstboten halten dürfen. Obwohl nun die Geistlichkeit nicht zugeben kann, daß Christen mit Juden unter einem Dache wohnen und erstere den letzteren dienstbar seien, so wird doch gestattet, daß christliche Arbeiter den Juden bei Feldarbeiten beistehen.... Soli servito fine agriculturae exerceudae, non vero ad famulitum domesticum apud Judaeos se mancipandi..... heißt es am Schlusse. Obwohl wir den Nachsatz gerne vermißt hätten, so freut uns demungeachtet der Vordersatz, indem er zwar von einem kleinen, aber dennoch von einen Fortschritt in der Dultsamkeit zeigt.

Berlin, den 8. Mai. — Bei Gelegenheit der Anlage eines neuen Bahnhofes machen die hiesigen Blätter auf ein historisch merkwürdiges Grundstück in der Köpnikerstraße aufmerksam, den „Itzig'schen Garten." — Banquier Daniel Itzig, seit 1754 Compagnon des von Friedrich d. Gr. als Münzentrepeneur angestellten Schutzjuden und Hofjuwelier Veitel Ephraim, ließ den Garten in der Köpnikerstraße in einen prachtvollen Park umschaffen (die schönen Bogengänge und die schattigen Anlagen sind noch vorhanden) und mit einer bedeutenden Menge Sändsteinfiguren von verschiedenen Meistern verzieren. Zu gleicher Zeit besaß Itzig in der Burgstraße ein Haus (jetzt No. 25), erbaut vom General von Montargues (1718), später vom Geheimrath von Vernezobre nach dem Model des Hotel de Soubise in Paris umgeändert, das 1762 durch Naumann bedeutend erweitert wurde. Die Decke eines Saales hatte die Vorrichtung, daß sie aufgeklappt werden konnte, um als Lauberhütte zu dienen; außerdem befinden sich in dem Gebäude eine Synagoge und ein Bad.

Augsburg. — Am 7. April fand hier die Einweihung der neuen Synagoge der israelitischen Gemeinde statt, die in den letzten zehn Jahren bedeutend angewachsen ist. Herr Rabbiner Dr. Hirschfeld, der die erste Anregung zum Bau des Gotteshauses gegeben, hielt die Festrede, an deren Schluß er in herzerwärmenden Worten jede Exclusivität und Unouldsamkeit von der Schwelle dieses Tempels zurückwies und mit Recht noch besonders das Andenken des hohen Wohlthäters der Gemeinde, des verstorbenen Königs Max II. sequete. Die zahlreiche Betheiligung christlicher Mitbürger und die Anwesenheit höherer Beamten der königl. Regierung und der städtischen Verwaltung sowie mehrer katholischen und protestantischen Geistlichen lieferte einen sehr erfreulichen Beweis von dem einträchtigen Nebeneinanderleben der verschiedenen Religionsgenossenschaften.

Würzburg, 2. Mai. — Vor acht Tagen feierte hier der Distriksrabbiner, S. B. Bamberger, das fünfundzwanzigjährige Jubiläum seiner Amtsthätigkeit. Nach dem Frühgottesdienste beglückwünschten den Jubilar zahlreiche Deputationen, die sich aus Nah und Fern eingefunden hatten. Der Feier in der Synagoge wohnten auch zwei Mitglieder des Magistrats von Würzburg bei. Bei der Festtafel, an der über 100 Personen Theil nahmen, wurden zahlreihe Toaste ausgebracht, unter andern von dem Redakteur des Mainzer „Israelit" dem Stiftsrabbiner Weil aus Carlsruhe.

Aus Württemberg. — Dünsbach O. A. Gerabronn, den 27. März. — Die hiesige israelitische Gemeinde feierte am 18ten d. M. das 50jährige Dienstjubiläum des würdigen Vorsängers und Religionslehrers Nördlinger. An dem Festzuge vom Schulouse zur Synagoge nahmen auch der evangelische Ortsgeistliche und die bürgerlichen Kollegien Theil. [Warum nicht auch der Bezirksrabbiner?] Der Jubilar wurde von seiner Gemeinde mit einem silbernen Pokale sowie auch von christlichen Mitbürgern beschenkt. „J."

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FRIDAY, JUNE , 23 5625 (1865).

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THE JEWISH CALENDAR SYSTEM.

BY ABRAHAM DE SOLA,

Minister K. K. "Shearith Israel," Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University McGill College, Montreal, &c.

The Hebrews also divided their Nights into greater portions or hours, called אשמורות or watches. We find reference made to *three* such in the pages of Scripture. First, we have ראש אשמורות (See Lament. ii. 19) *the beginning of the watches* or first watch, which is affirmed to have continued till midnight. Second אשמורת התיכונה *middle watch** from midnight till cock crowing; (Judges vii. 19) Third אשמורת הבקר from the second watch till sunrise, (Ex. 14, 1 Sam. xi. ii). These divisions of the night have been referred to the watches of the Levites in the Temple, and to the change of watchmen at the gates of the city and the Temple. From the Orach Chayim, chap. 1 § 2. it would appear that the changes of the watches were *three* only, at the end of the first third, of the second third, and at the end of the night,† consisting thus of four hours each. And the author of the באר הטב says, we are always to consider the night to consist of twelve hours whether in summer or winter.‡ It has been asserted, however, that prior to the destruction of the second Temple, these watches, whether for convenience, or whether from adoption of Roman custom, were increased into four, which, according to the English mode of reckoning, were these: 1st. *The evening watch*, from twilight till nine o'clock. 2d., *The Midnight*, from nine till twelve. 3d., *The Cock-Crowing*, divided into 1st, 2d and 3d, from twelve till three. 4th., *Morning*, from three till break of day. But we do not think the evidence in maintenance of this and other divisions so satisfactory as in the former. From Lam. ii. 19. and Ps. cxix, 148, we learn that the Israelites had means to determine the period of these watches, but what they were, is not stated. And from Ps. cxxviii, 1; Cant. iii, 4, 7, we find that there were watchmen whose duty it was to perambulate the city by night, and doubtless to proclaim the hour. We find another distinction of time made in Scripture, which is the interval בין הערבים "between the Evenings" Ex. xii, 6; xvi, 12, &c. The first of these is explained to have commenced at noon,§ the latter at sunset, including thus the interval between midday and sunset. A religious act required to be performed בין הערבים "between the Evenings" must therefore be carefully performed before sunset, or it would be accounted as done the following day. This period and that expressed by the phrase בערב כבוא השמש "in the evening when the sun goeth down," i. e., is declining westwardly, appear from comparison of Ex. xii. 6, Numb ix. 35. with Deut xvi. 6, to be identical. The ב in בערב may therefore be properly rendered, *towards*. The first evening, according to some, should be properly considered as commencing at the 9th hour of the day, (3 in the afternoon.) and the latter at the 11th hour, (5 o'clock). But see the remarks on Minchah above.

With respect to Days we have already seen that these were divided into 12 hours; that the civil day commenced at 6 A. M. and lasted till 6 P. M., and that the ecclesiastical day lasted from morning dawn until the appearance of the stars. In addition to this division into 12 hours, we find them to have been divided into three, according to some, according to others, four portions or greater hours. We have now to observe that like the Roman, the Hebrew days have been distinguished by Biblical Archæologists into—1st. The natural day, consisting of day and night, and including 24 hours; and 2d, the civil or artificial day, which was the vulgar computation, beginning with sunrising, and terminating with sunset. The natural day was either secular, lasting from sunrise; or sacred, lasting from sunset to sunset. That the sacred or ecclesiastical day commenced from the evening, is evident from the plain direction in Leviticus xxiii. 32. "From even until even shall ye observe your Sabbaths," again from Ex. xii. 18, where the feast of unleavened bread is ordered to be observed from the 14th day of the month *at even*, until the 21st day *at even*; and again, from the commencement of the Gemarrah of Berachot on the passage, "it was evening, it was morning" Gen. i. 5. From the fact that the 15th day of the month is called *the morrow after the Passover* (Numb. xxxiii. 3) which was kept on the 14th day at even (Ex. xii. 6), as well from the command in Leviticus xxiii. 32 just cited, it has been concluded that Israel, during their sojourn in Egypt, reckoned all their days, both civil and sacred, from sunrise, as did the Babylonians and other pagan nations of the East, but that, as with other precepts, God commanded this alteration to be observed by them in direct opposition to the customs of the idolators who commenced their day with the rising of the sun in honor of that luminary and other gods; in doing which, however, He only restored it to its original epocha intimated in Gen. 1. 5. but which these idolatrous nations had taken upon themselves to alter. In accordance with this institution, we find a day styled ערב בקר i. e. "evening-morning" in Daniel vii 14. This the Greeks expressed by their nuchthemeron which may mean any part or the whole of a day or night. A thing that has lasted two nights and one whole day and a part only of the preceding and following days would, therefore, be said to have lasted three days and three nights.‖ There is allusion to *six* divisions of the day (i. e. from sunrise to sunset) in the Scriptures, and accordingly, into six parts has the Hebrew day been divided. 1st, שחר or נשף *break of day*, which was more recently, as some think in imitation of the Persians, divided into 2 parts; the first when the eastern, the second when the western portion of the horizon became illumined. The Jerusalem Talmud divides it into four parts, the first of which was called אילת חשחר (according to some "the morning star" see Kimchi and the Commentators on Ps. 22. 1.) 2nd. בקר *morning* or sunrise, 3d. הם תיום *heat of the day*, beginning at 9 o'clock, Gen. xviii. 1. 1 Sam. xxi. 11. 4th. עהריים *midday*. 5th. רוח היום *cool or wind of the day*, from the wind which generally commenced blowing a few hours before sunset and lasted till the evening, Gen. iii. 8. 6th ערב, *evening*:—It is to be remembered that the longest day in the Holy Land is only 14 hours 12 minutes English time, and the shortest 9 hours 48 minutes.

‖ From a similar custom of their Gothic ancestors, introduced from Germany, the English have no doubt introduced those words expressive of such a mode of calculation, as fortnight, sen'night, &c. According to Cæsar, the same custom prevailed among the Celtic nations. "All the Gauls" he writes, "measure time not by the number of days, but by nights." Accordingly they observe their birth days, and the beginning of months and years, in such a manner as to cause the day to follow the night.

THE JEWISH ALLIANCE.

The latest intelligence we have received of the workings of the Jewish Universal Alliance, are of the most gratifying character. So energetically have our co-religionists abroad worked in their labors of philanthropy, that already the signs are manifest that their labors have not been in vain. Whilst gathering strength by organization, they have collected power to influence the minds as well as control the actions of powers which still oppress Israel. In the various difficulties with the people and powers of Morocco, they have succeeded in following faithfully in the steps of Sir Moses Montefiore, and attention is now directed in a new and still more powerful channel.

The French Government, with that liberality which has characterized its efforts to ameliorate the condition of the human family, have come to the aid of our people and have appointed our co-religionists to Consular positions where they could be of use, in virtue of their position, to aid the oppressed Israelites. In a large number of Mahommetan cities, the French nation is represented by Jews; thus combining diplomacy with true charity of action. This measure our people owe to the exertions of the Jewish Alliance. Coupled with their various philanthropic efforts at home, the Society has not neglected the interests of our people in Jerusalem. Active measures are being taken to ameliorate their condition, socially as well as politically. New and more cleanly and commodious buildings are to be erected for their use, and the Orient is to learn from the Occident the means and manner of living by industrial pursuits. The field of action of the Alliance is almost boundless, and the Society merits the most cordial and hearty support of every Israelite.

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.—At a regular meeting of the Eureka Social Club, held last Sunday, June 18th, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term:—President, A. Witkowski; Vice-President, J. Israel; Secretary, H. Myers; Treasurer, M. Rosenthal; Committee of Arrangements: A. Witkowski, A. Warshawski, J. Israel, H. Myers and C. Kosminsky. Trustees: J. Newman, N. Woolf, C. Hyams.

At a general meeting of the "Eureka Social Club," held on Sunday, June 18th, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Society are eminently due and are hereby tendered to our retiring officers, for the ability and zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in THE HEBREW.

H. MYERS, Secretary.

AT the annual meeting of the Congregation B'nai Israel, held in Sacramento, June 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. Elkus, President, re-elected; Jos. Davis, Vice-President, re-elected; L. Flatau, Secretary, re-elected; S. I. Nathan, Treasurer, N. M. Jacobs, re-elented; G. Haines and B. Kozminski, Trustees.

L. FLATAU, Secretary.

The annual exhibition of the Santa Clara College will take place next Monday evening, at the theatre attached to the Institution; and the Commencement Exercises will be given on the evening (Tuesday) following, at the same place. The reputation of this seat of learning will doubtless attract many visitors on the interesting occasion. We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation, and, if not prevented by unforseen circumstances, will avail ourselves of the courtesy extended.

* Those who assert the night watches to have been four, maintain that the middle watch was so called, not because there were three watches, but because it lasted till midnight. But this appears to be more fanciful than correct; for by the same rule the succeeding watch might be so called, because it commenced at midnight.

זיכון לשעות שמשתנות המשמרות שהן בשלש תלילה ולסוף שני שלשי הלילה ולסוף הלילה.

‡ Ancient profane authors of the greatest celebrity, also refer to the division of the night into three watches. See Homer Iliad, lib. x. 252, 253. Livy, lib. viii, c. xxxiv, and Xenophon Anab. lib. iv

§ It is also stated to have commenced at the 9th hour of the natural day, i. e., at 3 P. M., and the latter at the 11th, i. e. 5 P. M. Josephus informs us that between these (9th and 11th hours) the Paschal sacrifice was offered in his time. De Bell. Jud. lib. vi, c. 1, p. 3.

[Communicated to THE HEBREW, by M. Lichtenstein.]

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND THEIR SYNAGOGUE IN PRAGUE.

The time when the Jews first made their appearance in Bohemia, as well as the first building of the Prague Ghetto, cannot be ascertained with certainty, although all signs seem to lead to the belief that they settled in the country, and especially in Prague, at an early date. Their principal Synagogue, "Alt-Neu-Schule," is built in a pre-Gothic and pure Byacintic style; and Cosmus, the earliest authentic Bohemian historian, mentions the fact, that in the year 995 the Jews were so numerous in Bohemia that they greatly aided the Christians of that country in subduing the rebellious heathens—and that they settled, and spread in the country, since that time. The history of the Jews in Bohemia, as also of their co-religionists in other countries during the whole time of the middle ages, is a tale of misfortune and misery; and though at times a regent, in advance of the general civilization, as Otokar the Great, lent them protection and granted them privileges, they were thereafter pressed and exhorted the more by his successors. At the siege of Prague, by the Swedes, they showed so much courage and patriotism that they were granted some, although but unimportant, privileges—as the erection of a tower, with a clock, upon their Court-house. The last misfortune that befell them, whether justly or not we have no proof, was in the year 1774, in the ssue ot an edict by Maria Theresia, banishing all Jews from the country; because they were, as she pretended, suspected of having treasonable connection with her enemies, the Prussians. The Bohemian government however, taking their part, represented to the Empress the disadvantage of that act of banishment; whereupon, they were permitted to remain in the country. They now number in Prague, alone, about 10,000—who dwell in two hundred and eighty-three houses, which are the property of Jews.

The Prague Ghetto extends in a half-circular manner along the river Moldau, around a large part of the "Alt-Stadt;" and shows in the interior, notwithstanding several improvements and embellishments have but lately been made, a dirty and irregular net of streets and lanes, but nevertheless it contains objects of interest, as the "Alt-Neu-Schule," the old cemetery, and the new temple. The Alt-Neu-Schule, situated almost in the centre of the Ghetto, indicates alone by its exterior the great age and the half-barbarous style of the time of its erection. The building is half under-ground, and its extraordinary high roof is therefore scarcely a man's height above the level of the ground; several steps must be descended before its decayed entrance hall, of a ruin like appearance, can be reached. From there again several steps lead into the proper synagogue, the bold, arched ceiling of which is only supported by two pillars. It has lately been discovered that these pillars are hollow, and that there is a hall, under-ground, of the same style and building, to which it has, however, become difficult to gain entrance. Controversies as to the age of this structure, are known to have always existed. Jews in Prague say that it was erected by angels, immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem, and even the most learned historians could not agree as to whether its erection occurred in the sixth or eighth century. The Rabbi of the Jews in Prague, M. I. Landan, Esq., however, discovered not long ago an inscription stating that the building had been renovated about 1200 years ago. The present dark and gloomy appearance of its interior will probably remain so for centuries to come, as a pious belief forbids the walls, which are sprinkled with the blood of thousands who perished during the persecution of the Jews in the middle ages, to be even whitewashed. A peculiar contrast thereto forms the late built temple of the Cultus; the interior of which seems friendly and pleasant. *German sermons are delivered there, an exceedingly cultivated choir of twenty-four singers has also been organized, and it contains an organ.* The ship of the temple was formerly a synagogue, and which was built in the fifteenth century by a Portuguese Jew. Besides these two buildings, there is in the Prague Ghetto the old cemetery, with its picturesque groups of trees overshadowing thousands of whitened tombstones and rotten headboards of great interest and melancholy remembrance. There are to be found there old monuments, and one, as the Jews say, dates from the year 606, and several have a coat of arms on them—a proof that the Jews formerly, especially under Charles the Fourth, enjoyed honors and distinctions like the noblemen. The Ghetto numbers in all eight Synagoges, and has its own Court-house, a Hospital, a High-school; and one by the Protectorate of the Oberburggraf of Chotek erected as an asylum for children.

Early on Sunday evening last, a fire broke out in a flame hay barn, close to the intersection of Market, California and Sacramento streets. The flames spread rapidly and communicated with adjoining buildings, presenting in a short space of time a most terrible conflagration. The entire fire department were on hand, but notwithstanding their efforts a vast amount of damage was done before the fierceness and fury of the devouring element were subdued. The total loss sustained by this calamity is estimated at about $100,000.

Steps are in progress for the formation of a steamboat company, to ply regularly between San Francisco and El Dorado Canon, on the Colorado river, thus opening up a new country for enterprise, as well as another route for overland travel to Salt Lake and further East.

STATE OF THE JEWS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE UP TO THE FIRST HALF OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY PROGRESS.

[Continued from our last.]

In order to unite the divided forces, to reconcile the divergent views which began to manifest themselves in regard to reform, to discover a plan suited to the thousand wants of the times according to which reform should progress—it was found necessary to establish an institute, that should bring together distant abilities and unite them for harmonious action. Dr. Levy, Rabbi of Giessen, and Dr. Lilienthal, then in St. Petersburg, suggested to Dr. Philippson a convention of German Rabbis, that should discuss and decide upon all questions of the day; the obtained decisions to be a guide for all congregations favoring reform. The plan succeeded, and three conventions, in the years 1844, 1845, 1846 were held successively at Brunswick, Frankfort and Breslau. The conference published carefully its minutes and deliberations, and much good was anticipated from the continuance of these annual meetings, when the revolution of 1848, which changed the aspect of all Europe, put an end to the laudable undertaking. It is, but on a smaller scale, continued in some parts of western Germany, and the results of these meetings are the removal of many an obsolete abuse.

During this contest between the reform party and their adversaries—both wishing to maintain their principles according to Jewish law and science—it was felt on all parts that some institute must be created where the elements required for such a scientific contest might be taught, and the rising generation prepared to enter the lists well qualified. For the old Jeshiboth or theological seminaries of Furth, Prague, Frankfort and other cities had vanished; the young theologians could acquire at the universities but the cosmopolitical sciences, not the specific Hebrew one, and if Jewish theology should not entirely be forgotten in a few centuries, ways and means must be procured to prepare the young candidate of theology and teacher for their future mission. Geiger therefore, in 1840, called on the Jewish community to establish a Jewish seminary; but his urgent admonition was of no avail. Philippson then took the matter in hand, and advocated the same measure in his Gazette for a long time, but with no better success. When all hope was given up, then a rich banker of Breslau, by the name of Fraenkel, bequeathed a large sum of money for such an instituti n, and the executors of his will hesitated not to call it into existence. The very learned Chief Rabbi of Dresden, Dr. Z. Frankel, was invited to accept the office of Director of the newly established Seminary, and calling several eminent Hebrew scholars as his assistant professors, the opened school soon was crowded with students, and promises to be a glory to the Israelites of Germany.

Thus the new era promises to answer all expectations entertained in behalf of the sacred cause of Judaism in Germany.

The example set by Germany, the spirit called forth by her young Rabbis and their masterly literary productions, could not fail to exercise a proper influence on the Jews living in the other States of Europe. The Jews of Italy, prompted by the government of Austria, instituted the Collegium Rabbinicum of Padua, where the celebrated S. Luzatio and Della Torre were appointed professors of Hebrew theology. One congregation after another in Lombardy and the other parts of Italy called them to the various rabbinical chairs. Della Torre started also a Review for Hebrew literature and the synagogue, called "Educatore Israelit," diffusing knowledge and enlightenment among the Israelites of Italy, and both the literary, political and religious affairs present a cheering prospect, which would develop itself still more rapidly, if Rome and the Catholic priesthood would not retard its progress in the more southern parts of Italy.

In Great Britain, after the demise of the late Polish Chief Rabbi Hershel, a German rabbi also, Dr. Adler, of Hanover, was called to fill the vacant and highly important office. Choir and regular sermons in the English vernacular have since been introduced into the British Synagogues, and several efforts, though hitherto not yet successful, were made to establish a Hebrew academy for training rabbis and efficient teachers. The *Jewish Chronicle* and the *Voice of Jacob*—the latter of which has ceased to appear—were the two English weekly periodicals advocating a moderate reform and a full political emancipation. At the same time the spirit of a more advanced reform, in spite of ban and excommunication, obtained the victory, by calling into existence the Burton-street Synagogue, in which those Israelites, favoring the title of scientific enlightenment, are worshipping. Professor Marks is the minister engaged by this reform congregation, and several others, outside of London, more or less are adopting the reforms introduced by Prof. Marks.

In France the "Ecole Rabbinique" of Metz had to undergo material changes in order to make its numerous pupils acquainted with the rabbinical, but also with philosophy and modern literature. The Christian professors of the Lyceum and other academies have been appointed also teachers of the Rabbinical Seminary, and the students cannot get their diploma as Rabbi before undergoing a strict examination in the higher branches of philosophy, history and literature. The large number of students who left this school are appointed to the numerous rabbinical chairs throughout France, and the word of the living God is preached everywhere in the French vernacular. Choirs and organs have been introduced in many Synagogues; and when after the demise of the late Chief Rabbi of France the Grand Rabbi of Nancy, A. Ullman, was called to Paris, to fill the vacant seat, he immediately took the necessary steps to introduce, by means of a conference, consisting of all the Grand Rabbis of France, such reforms as suit the demands of the age and the spirit of the French congregations. Three Reviews, "*The Archives Israelites*," the "*Lien d'Israel*,' and the "*Univers*," are advocating the cause of the different parties, and while a true religious spirit pervades all the congregations of France, a glorious change for the better is manifesting itself everywhere.

Russia, too, did not remain uninfluenced by the example given in the neighboring Germany. In the year 1842 the imperial government conceived the plan of establishing throughout the provinces in which the Jews were living a large number of elementary and higher schools, and three seminaries for training Rabbis and teachers. Dr. Lilienthal, then Director of a school in Riga, was so called to St. Petersburg to cooperate with the department of public instruction; in drawing that plan, and in providing ways and means for defraying the expenses to be incurred by the establishment of these institutions. He suggested the plan of conveying to that purpose a Synod of Russian Rabbis and laymen, which plan was ratified by the Emperor. The Synod met in April 1842, and worked out a plan which met with the approval of the government. The hostile feelings, however, entertained by Nicholas against the Jews, and the wars in which he engaged toward the end of the reign, retarded the execution of this beneficial scheme. But since the ascension to the throne by the present emperor, Alexander II, a new stimulus has been given to the undertaking. The schools have been called into existence; no Rabbi, hereafter, is to be appointed to the Jewish ministry, who has not finished his course of studies at the Rabbinical seminaries; the schools are visited by large numbers of students; proportionate privileges have been granted to the teachers and professors; and if the government will continue pursuing its liberal course toward its Jewish subjects, there is not the least doubt, that in a few decenniums, talented and naturally gifted as the Russian Jews are, that they will surpass the most sanguine expectations of the government, and share in all the benefits of progress and civilisation.—*From Hecht's History of the Jews.*

TO BE CONTINUED.

Several of our fire companies have been shifting their quarters recently; amongst which may be noted Volunteer No. 7, Broderick No. 1 and Pennsylvania No. 12. The occasion of their removal to more commodious and handsomer edifices was celebrated by parade, torch-light procession, etc,—the festivities concluding in each case with a dance, to which none but those favored with an invite were admitted.

"Across the bay" seems to be quite a favorite spot for target-practice parties and picnic excursions. Scarcely a day has passed this week, in which some one or other of our military companies has not been out for annual parade and target-shooting. The weather has, indeed, been beautiful for such trips which, so far as we learn, were much relished.

Front street was the scene of a tragedy on Monday afternoon. About 2 o'clock, a man was observed sitting on a barrel, when he suddenly rose up and drew a knife across his throat. Some persons who witnessed the affair rushed forward to stay the mad act, but the poor man ran from them, and while so doing he inflicted still further injuries in the same manner—from which wounds he soon after expired.

Property-holders in a certain district of the "Western Addition," have had a great scare this week, in consequence of a person named Moore claiming to be the rightful owner of a large tract in that vicinity. The property is very valuable, and we suppose will ultimately be matter for litigation.

The criminal prosecution against D. O. McCarthy, proprietor of the *American Flag*, for libelling one of the proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, occupied the attention of the County Court for two days this week. The proceedings were very lengthy, but no positive decision was arrived at, as the jury, after consulting for 5½ hours, did not agree upon a verdict, and were consequently discharged.

Two new Water Companies have filed their certificates of incorporation. They both propose to supply the city of San Francisco with pure water—one from the Alameda Creek, and the other from Lake Tahoe. We wish them every success, and hope they will soon be ready to receive the encouragement we are sure will be given them.

IMMENSITY OF CREATION.—Some astronomers have computed that there are no less than 75,000,000 of suns in this universe. The fixed stars are all suns, having, like our sun, numerous planets revolving round them. The solar system, or that to which we belong, has about thirty planets, primary and secondary, belonging to it. The circular field of space which it occupies is in diameter *three thousand six hundred millions* of miles, and that which it controls much greater. That sun which is nearest neighbor to ours is called Sirius, distant from our sun about twenty two billions of miles. Now, if all the fixed stars are as distant from each other as Sirius is from our sun; or if solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of the 75 millions of suns, what imagination can grasp the immensity of creation! Every sun of the 75 millions controls a field of space about 10,000,000,000 of miles in diameter. Who can survey a plantation containing 75 millions of circular fields, each ten billions of miles! Such, however, is one of the plantations of Him "who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance;" he who "sitting upon the orbit of the earth, stretches out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in."

SECURING A HOUSEKEEPER FOR LIFE.—The Hartford *Courant* tells a story of a farmer near that place, who lost his wife about three months since, and was left with six children to provide for. He washed, dressed, and fed them and attended to their wants for seven weeks, when he concluded that it was too much work for one man and started to the city to find a housekeeper. After a long and successful search he was referred to a young woman who would be suitable for the place. She was called on, and after hearing the farmer's statement, replied that she had no objection to do the housework of his establishment, or attend to the wants of his children, provided—and here she hesitated slightly—provided she went as his wife! The reply was a poser, but the remembrance of six faces to wash, six heads to comb, and the pants and petticoats for six to mend, settled the matter. A Justice was called in, and the farmer went home with his "housekeeper."

The sum necessary for proceeding with the erection of a monument to Shakspeare, in the Central Park, New York, ($20,000) has been completed by the subscription of $3,000 by Commodore Vanderbilt.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes the log of the steamer *China*, from which it is seen that she accomplished the voyage from New York to Queenstown in 8 days, 14 hours and 8 minutes, (deducting the differences of time)—a feat unparalleled in the annals of screw steam navigation. The *China's* passage is several hours shorter than the fastest ever previously made by any screw, and has only been surpassed occasional voyages of the *Persia* and *Scotia*.

Die Oper in der Academy of Music.

Gestern wurde zum ersten male in diesem Hause Rossini's „Barbier von Sevilla" gegeben.

Auch diesmal war das Haus nicht so besetzt, wie man es bei einer ersten Aufführung dieser schönsten und lieblichsten aller komischen Opern und der vortrefflichen Besetzung der Rollen erwarten durfte.

Man darf dreist behaupten, daß die Rosine der Miß Phillips sich den Leistungen der größten Künstlerinnen würdig an die Seite reihen kann.

Die saubere, geperlte Colleratur, der correkte Triller, die Reinheit der Intonation, sowie endlich die äußerst geschmackvoll angebrachten Veränderungen und Verzierungen in der berühmten Arie "una voce" sind allein schon hinreichend, Miß Phillips den Sängerinnen ersten Ranges ebenbürtig zu machen, ganz abgesehen vonjem meisterhaften unübertrefflichen Spiel. An dieser Dame ist jeder Zoll eine Künstlerin, jede, selbst die kleinste Bewegung wohl durchdacht, auf das kunstgerechteste den Situationen angemessen, und überall, selbst in den heitersten Momenten eine Mäßigung, die zur Genüge beweist, daß die Sängerin ihren Beruf vollkommen zu würdigen weiß.

Auf's beste unterstützt in ihrer Leistung wurde sie durch den Figaro des Herrn Morelli.

Die rapide Tempo, in welchem Figaro die meisten seiner Gesangs- und parlandostellen zu singen hat, läßt ein freies, volles Entfalten der Stimmmittel nicht zu, was manchen Uneingeweihten zu einem falschen Urtheile verleiten könnte. Wer aber die Schwierigkeit der Aufgabe kennt, wird dem Sänger um so größere Anerkennung zollen. Sehr leicht kann der Figaro übertrieben werden und in das Niedrigkomische übergehen; bei Sig. Morelli war jedoch immer ein edles Maßhalten zu bemerken. Er gab dar treue Bild eines lustigen, gutmüthigen Barbiers, wie er leibt und lebt, jedem zu Diensten zu allen Zeiten.

Sig. Sbriglia führte seine Rolle als Graf Almaviva sehr schön und mit noblem Anstande durch, sang auch seinen Theil sehr brav, mit Ausnahme des Ständchens im ersten Akte, wo derselbe zur Umgehung der vorgeschriebenen Colleraturen Veränderungen anbrachte, die musikalisch nicht zu rechtfertigen sind. Die italienische Oper und namentlich die komische, gewährt dem Sänger mehr als jede andere Operngattung freien Spielraum, gewisse Gesangrfiguren zu umgehen und der eigenen Individualität anzupassen; allein solche Veränderungen müssen doch jederzeit im Geiste des Werkes und im originalen Style des Componisten gehalten sein, während Sig. Sbriglia's Veränderung dem Verdi'schen Concepte entnommen war und sich deßhalb der Rossini'schen Weise durchaus nicht harmonisch einverleiben konnte.

Sig. Varilli als Bartolo und Sig. Fossati als Basilio waren sehr komische, ergötzliche Figuren und erregten große Heiterkeit. Die Vorstellung im Ganzen ging recht gut und abgerundet, die Zuschauer waren sehr animirt und beehrten die Sänger durch lebhaften Applaus, reiche Blumenspenden und mehrmaligen Hervorruf. Wir machen das musikliebende Publikum auf diese sehr gelungene Vorstellung ganz besonders aufmerksam.

THE REASON WHY.—The rapidly increasing number of comfortable dwellings being erected in San Francisco, causes us some speculation in the minds of those not acquainted with the workings of the Savings' and Loans' Society—a flourishing institution under the management Thomas Mooney, Esq. By the aid of this association, persons of limited means are enabled to purchase a homestead by simple instalments, such as they would have to pay, under other circumstances, in the shape of rent. To a borrower, we know of no better medium to which application could be made; while to an investor, we really think the San Francisco Savings' and Loans' Society offers unusual advantages—most certainly, its guarantees are so unexceptionable that its solvency is a settled question.

BORN.

In this city, June 16, wife of Augustus H. Hentz, a son.
In Folsom, June 17, wife of Henry Jacobs, a son.
In this city, June 16, wife of Jacob Vogelsdorff, a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Sutter Creek, Amador county, June 12, Moses Brinn to Rosa Marks.
On Sunday, June 18, by Rev. H. A. Henry, Charles Stecker, of Jackson, to Dona Levi, of this city.
On Sunday, June 18, by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Bernard Lajansky, of Greenwood, to Millie Cohen, of this city.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH ISAAC & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STATIONERY.

HAVE REMOVED TO

513 Cor. of Sansome and Merchant Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Blank Books, Playing Cards, Labels of Every Description at the lowest market prices.

Particular attention paid to all orders from the Country. je23

JAMES H. CUTTER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

NO. 511 FRONT STREET.

☞ Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by every steamer. je23

The Bank of California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - $2,000,000.

D. O. MILLS,.....President.
W. C. RALSTON,.....Cashier.

CORRESPONDENTS:

In New York.....MESSRS. LEES & WALLER.
In London....ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THIS BANK IS NOW PREPARED TO issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, available for the purchase of Merchandise in the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, and other countries. Authorizing Bills on the Oriental Bank Corporation London.

Exchange for Sale

ON THE ATLANTIC CITIES,

..ALSO ON..

LONDON,	AMSTERDAM,
DUBLIN,	HAMBURG,
PARIS,	BREMEN,

And other leading European Cities. Also, on the Branches of the ORIENTAL BANK at Hongkong and other Asiatic ports.

San Francisco, June 6th, 1865. je9

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the Undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.		
Two cents	"	$100 "
Ten cents	"	$500 "
Twenty cents	"	$1,000 "
One Dollar	"	$5,000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865. my5

ADDENDUM,

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold, Commenced on 3d Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

MEXICAN

TEN PER CENT. LOAN!

BY AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO, a loan of

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Is offered for negotiation in the City of San Francisco, for which the Bonds of the said Government will be issued, in sums of from $50 to $500, respectively, with interest at the rate of

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Upon Coupons attached thereto. Principal and Interest payable in

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

At the PACIFIC BANK, in the City of San Francisco.

The said bonds are now offered at the office of the undersigned,

NO. 420 MONTGOMERY STREET.

The payment and redemption of these Bonds and Coupons are secured by the transfer to Samuel Brannan, Esq., as Trustee; one half of the fiscal proceds of all the

Revenues and Duties

Derived from the Custom Houses of

MAZATLAN,
GUAYMAS,
MANZANILLO,

And all the Ports in the States of

Sinaloa, Sonora and Colima,

Which Revenues and Duties, so soon as collected, are to be deposited and held in the PACIFIC BANK, San Francisco, and employed exclusively for the payment of said Bonds and Interests.

The great number of those desiring to aid, and having faith in the eventual triumph of the REPUBLIC of MEXICO, together with the abundance of the security offered, justify the belief that this Loan will be speedily taken up. The Bonds issued will possess additional value for the facilities that will be offered to such of the holders as are engaged in trading with the ports specified.

The undersigned has appointed SAMUEL BRANNAN, Esq., of the City of San Francisco, his attorney, and given him authority to transact all business relative to these Bonds, in his name.

Subscription books are opened at the rooms of the undersigned. Office, Room No. 1, second floor, 420 Montgomery street.

For further particulars, apply to

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Agent for the Republic of Mexico,
Office No. 1, 2d floor, 420 Montgomery street.
je23

REMOVAL.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

Have Removed to

NO. 417 BATTERY STREET.

je23-tf

New Advertisements

BANKING IN CALIFORNIA.

☞ EDITORS MORNING CALL:—Your leading article of Friday, on the Banking System of this State, induces me to put in a response through your columns. The Banking question is a large and complex subject; has two sides, and admits of many arguments. Respecting the legislative restrictions which you suggest as necessary to the safety of the public, I shall only refer to one, which I agree with you is salutary. That is, the periodical publication of attested acconnts. On the part of the California Building and Loan Society, which as Secretary, I have the honor to manage, I supply at the foot the Book-keeper's sworn statement, to which my own attestation is appended, as to the condition of the Company on the 31st of May in this year, from which you will perceive that—

The total amount of loans out on mortgage is	$176,909 96
The gold coin on hand	27,595 52
Total assets	$204,505 48
Due to depositors	158,827 25
Balance of assets over liabilities	$45,678 23

This la er balance consists of $40,678 23, paid in by the stockholders for fifty years, and $5,000, a reserved fund from acquired profits to cover unforseen losses, all which—say forty-five thousand dollars—must remain a pledge to the public that the whole of that sum must first be lost before any depositor with the Company can lose a cent. Moreover, not only must the forty-five thousand dollars now permanently invested in our stock be lost, but all the stock of the Company which may in future be sold, and also all the accumulating interests and profits. There yet remains $200,000 of this stock to be allotted to new members who shall hereafter join the Company. Every such one brings in an additional element of security to the public depositor.

Beyond all this, Mr. Editor, I wish to make it known that every stockholder in the California Building and Loan Society is liable, pro rata, on his stock, from his private property, to the public depositor for the full payment in coin, of his or her deposits. There are at present three hundred and twenty stockholders in the Company—some have ten shares, some five and some one; but all, as a corporate body, pledge their private property to pay in United States gold coin the depositor the last dollar due to him or her. The foregoing forms the ultimate body of security on which, should all the property mortgaged to the Company prove worthless, the depositor can fall back upon; but, Sir, I think all men of plain sense will see how distant the probability is of such a contingency, when they keep in view the principles on which our loans are given out and repaid back, as thus: Suppose a man owning a lot in any part of the city asks us to assist him to erect thereon a dwelling or a store. Our Board of Directors approve; we take a mortgage on the lot, and we advance his builder, by installments, the sum required to erect the building; we insure it against the risk of fire; we have then pledged to us his ground, together with the improvements made thereon with our money. He is bound by the mortgage to pay us a portion of the principal and interest every month. If he fail to do this, we can foreclose and sell him out, (a thing we never yet had any necessity to do) As he pays up his installments month after month, he diminishes his liability to us, diminishes our risk, while the original property stands pledged to us for the still diminishing loan; and, as a general rule, improved property increases yearly in value. Now, Sir, all our loans are made upon real estate, in the city of San Francisco, upon the above principles; and unless we shall see this growing city melted away by civil war, floods, famines or earthquakes, I contend it is the very best body of security ever offered in this State to the public depositor. I feel a natural pride in so saying, being one of those who first introduced the genuine principle of joint stock banking to this community, through the California Building and Loan Society. Other banks in this city have laterly converted themselves into joint-stock banks, establishing a fixed capital and incorporating a body of bank proprietors, and therefore offer abundant security to their depositors. Those are totally different from the rotten banks of bygone years, to which you have alluded. The more joint stock banks we have the better, for aiding the enterprise and industry, and employment of the people, for, strange as it may appear to distant peoples, while California is the parent to very much of the gold and silver that circulates in America and Europe, money is thrice dearer upon industry in this State than in other part of the world. This is the great public question, Sir, that calls for inquiry, and that interests every workingman. It is required that money shall be cheapened here to legitimate industry, and that honest labor shall be enabled to call capital to his assistance. The more joint stock banks we have and the less legislative restraints imposed on their action the better, for depend upon it, Sir, if the "politicians" once get to control the banking companies, we get from the frying-pan into the fire There are two sides to this question, Sir, which will afford texts for future communications. Meantime, I remain your very obedient servant,

THOMAS MOONEY,
Sec'y Cal. Building and Loan Society,
406 Montgomery street.

San Francisco, June 17th, 1865:

Statement from the Books of the California Building and Loan Society, of its affairs, as they stood at the close of business, on the 31st day of May, 1865:

Loans outstanding on real estate amounted to	$176,909 96
Cash on hand	27,595 52
Total assets	204,505 48
Total due Depositors	158,827 25
	$45,678 23

Leaving a remainder of forty-five thousand six hunnred and seventy-eight dollars for a Reserve Fund, to secure depositors from possibility of loss.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, ss.—Patrick Murphy, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the bookkeeper for the California Building and Loan Society of San Francisco; that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Society, at the close of the business on the 31st day of May, 1865.

PATRICK MURPHY, Bookkeeper.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of June, 1865. H. J. WELLS, Justice of the Peace.
[Internal Revenue Stamp] je23

Italian Opera Season,

....AT....

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION!

☞ The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected a combination of the principal Operatic Artists now in California, which will enable him to present in rapid succession a series of Grand Operas in a style never before attempted in any city in the United States, nor surpassed in the principal cities of Europe.

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT ARTISTS:

SIGNORINA OLIVIA SCONCIA,
Prima Dona Soprano;
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Prima Dona Contralto;
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
Primo Tenore;
SIGNOR DOMO. ORLANDINI,
Primo Baritono;
SIG, F. MORELLI,
Baritone.
SIGNOR FOSSATI,
Primo Basso Profundo.
SIG N. BARILLI,
Basso.
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Conducted by Mr. A. Reiff, Jr.

THE GREAT SUNDAY RESORT!!

THE WILLOWS,

F. GILBERT .....Proprietor.

UNEUQALED ATTRATION!
ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES!!

Sunday.....June 25th

GILBERTS
EXCELSIOR MUSEUM!

WAX STATUARY,
COSMORAMA,
RARE OUT DOOR SPORTS FOR PRIZES!

GRAND CONCERT & BALL!

DO'NT FORGET SUNDAY, JUNE 25th!

Come one, Come All!

New Advertisements.

DR. HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS!

The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System,

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Debility from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effect, bodily and mental, they are a positive specifie.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.

Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all the peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits.** Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
AGENTS,
301 and 303 Battery Street, Corner of Clay.
je23 SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLAND FERRY.

FROM CORNER PACIFIC AND DAVIS STREETS.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY June 19, until further notice, the hours of departure will be as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):—

San Antonio.	Oakland.	Oaklank Point	San Francisco.
5 50 A. M.	6.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
7.50 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.10 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
9.50 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	10.10 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
11.50 A. M.	12.00 A. M.	12.10 P. M.	1.00 A. M.
1.50 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	2.10 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
3.50 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	4.10 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
5.35 P. M.	5.45 P. M.	5.55 P. M.	6.30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, and 6.30 P. M. Leave San Antonio and Oakland, 6 50, 7 50, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A. M.; 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, and 5.15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

An EXTRA TRIP will be run on Saturday Evenings, leaving San Antonio at 6 30 P. M., Oakland at 6 40 P. M., and San Francisco at 11 30 P. M.

From near the Foot of Market Street on the Creek Route, Daily.

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
6.30 A. M.	7.00 A. M.	8.30 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	11.00 A. M	12.30 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	5.15 P. M.

☞ The rates of freight and passage the same on both routes.

A safe and convenient Wharf and Carriage way at each landing, free of charge.

The Steamer SAN ANTONIO TO LET, for Excursions.

GEO. GOSS, Superintendent.
Je 23

American Exchange Hotel

COREER OF

SANSOME AND HALLECK STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE HOTEL WOULD respectfully inform the traveling public and permanent boarders that the American Exchange having been recently enlarged and improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his patrons and the public in general. He is prepared to offer elegant suits or single rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, on terms to suit the times. This house contains a handsomely furnished public parlor, beautiful large dining hall, commodious and pleasant reading and sitting room, together with other facilities not necessary to enumerate. Business men and travelers will find the American Exchange second to no hotel in the city, whether as regards luxury, comfort or economy.

☞ The table will be supplied with all the delicacies the season affords.

Grateful for past patronage, the proprietor respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor. je23

J. W. Sargent, Proprietor.

GERMAN HERRINGS,
SMOKED HERRINGS,
LIMBURGER CHEESE,
GREEN CHEESE,
SWISS CHEESE,
CALIFORNIA HONEY, FRUITS, JELLIES AND JAMS, PICKLES IN VINEGAR,
EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, ETC.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

Bartlett & Shaw,

NO. 76 WASHINGTON MARKET,
je23

JAS. DONNELLY'S
FAMILY AND CRACKER BAKERY,

109 SANSOME STREET.

Ship, Navy, Pilot and Family Bread, Soda, Sugar, Boston, Butter and Picnic Crackers, Jenny Linds, Ginger Schnapps and Fancy Cakes, of all kinds always on hand.

City and Country Merchants, Hotel, Restaurant and Boarding-house Keepers are respectfully solicited to call and examine price and quality before giving their orders elsewhere. je23-1m

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft, von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital
$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

Board of References fuer Califor

J. H. Donahue, firma Donahue, Ralston & C. F. Mebius, Praes. A. D. U. G
J. W. Brittain, Importeur.
Elie Lazard, firma Lazard freres.
Edward Vischer, Consul fuer Oesterreich
Henry Seligman, firma Seligman & Co.
Friedrich Roeding, firma Lynch & Roeding
Dr. Staub, Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Huard, } untersuchende Aerzte.

Bernhard Gattel, General-Agent
Office: 519 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

Agentur des Norddeutschen LLOYDS

Regelmæssige Directe Postdampfschifffahrt zwischen
Bremen, Havre, und New York, via Southampton.
Bernhard Gattel, Agent.

Wechsel

auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen
London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttga und allen groesseren Stædten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie **Schenkungs-Urkunden** werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulieren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von **Bremen und Hamburg** via New York, zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel
519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf **Bernhard Gattel,**

Philharmonic Society.

Owing to the fact that two opera troupes are now playing in this city, the concerts of the Philharmonic Society have necessarily been postponed. Due notice will be given to subscribers when the concerts will be resumed.

my26-tf

Petroleum Oil Stocks.

TILDEN AND FOWLER
Petroleum
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . . . $500,000.

Eingetheilt in 50,000 Shares im Pari-Werth $10 jede.

Gelegen auf einer Strecke Land von 1440 Acres in Humboldt County.

Obiges sind mit die reichsten Oel-Ländereien welche in der Welt bekannt sind, enthalten eine große Anzahl Quellen, wovon eine drei bis sechs Barrel Oel per Tag ergiebt, von ausgezeichneter Qualität und ähnlich den besten pennsylvanischen Oelen. Diese Ländereien sind dadurch von bedeutendem Werthe indem sie in unmittelbarer Nähe eines guten Verschiffungsplatzes liegen. Das Publikum ist eingeladen die Basis und die Operations-Plane genannter Company zu untersuchen, da sie günstige Gelegenheit darbietet um ein sicheres und profitables Investment zu machen.

Der Stock der Company ist gänzlich ausgebbar und verbleibt unassesable.

Ein Theil des reservirten Stock für Betriebs-Capital ist nun im Markte und wird zu billigen Preisen offerirt.

Weiteres und nähere Einzelnheiten werden in der Office der Company, Room 17 und 18 Montgomery Block, ertheilt.

John Fowler, Secretär.

KNICKERBOCKER
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 643 CLAY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned would call the attention of the Ladies of San Francisco to his immense Stock of Dry Goods, of every description, which he will sell

AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

☞ Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere. **J. JOSEPH & CO.,**
my26-3m

LEWIS ADLER,

NO. 714 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Third street.....San Francisco.

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDIES,
And all kinds of Family Liquors,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. je16

Belmont Park,

NEAR SAN MATEO.

RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the above delightful Park and Hotel have been re-opened, and the best of Refreshments can constantly be obtained. The Park and vicinity are particularly well located for Target Shooting, Picnics, Excursions, etc.

☞ Families who desire to remain there for a longer period, will please call on the undersigned for terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ap14 C. A. JANKE.

STORAGE.

GOODS TAKEN IN STORAGE AT

THE NEW ORLEANS WAREHOUSE,

N. W. Cor. California & Davis Streets.

Advances Made on Goods Stored at Most Reasonable Rates.

ap14-1m

HOOKER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

COAL, METALS, ETC.

Nos. 117 and 119 California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. ju3 tf

LUCAS TIDDENS,

PRACTICA UPHOLSTERER

..THE BEST..

French Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER,

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING DONE TO SATISFACTION.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask Matting

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NO. 3 DUPONT STREET NEAR MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO ap7

For Sale for Cash,

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND

GOOD PAYING BUSINESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

Apply immediately to

B. B. STEINBRINK,

No. 35 Second St., Bet. Market and Mission.

Music! Music!

The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment Band, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon, corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap7 FRED'K KRAUS.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY.

J. O'HARE,

Florist and Nurseryman,

Cor. Folsom and Twentieth Sts.

Having taken the First Premium at the Mechanics' Fair,

Would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to his newly established

GARDENS AND NURSERIES,

Where he has on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large collection of

Ornamental Evergreen Trees, Shrubbery, and Flowering Plants of all descriptions.

mr31

GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

....AND....

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

..AT..

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

T. J. HIGGINS,

Photographic Gallery

659 CLAY STREET,

Over Hinckley's Drug Store, SAN FRANCISCO.

CARTES DE VISITES

Taken in the neatest style, and PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES taken in the highest perfection of art, at prices that defy competition.

Small pictures of every kind copied to life size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. my19

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,

Plated and Britannia Ware, Trays, Cutlery,

Kerosene Oil, and Camphene Lamps, Screens, Lanterns, Fancy Goods, &c.,

624] SACRAMENTO T. [624

☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel nd Restaurant Wares.

a Please call and examine. mr10

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,

BANK OF IRELAND.

jl8 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
Hentsch, Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
G. de Blonay & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Andeoud & Co.	Paris.
Mirabaud, Paccard & Co.	Paris.
Pillet, Willet & Co.	Paris.
Hentsch & Co.	Geneva (Switz.)
Commercial Bank of Geneva.	Geneva.
Lombard, Older & Co.	Geneva.
A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son.	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

DRAFTS ON

Berlin,	Munster,
Stettin,	Frankfort a'M.,
Konigsberg,	Weimar,
Posen,	Leipzig,
Breslau,	Prag.
Cologne,	Vienna,
Elberfeld,	Triest,

And Other German Cities.

ARE FURNISHED AT THE

Prussian Consulate,

San Francisco, by

H. HANSSMANN,

ja11 220 Front street.

DRAFTS ON

London,

Hamburg,

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In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SPEYER,

520 Washington street,

mr31-3m

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

[East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

Ed. L. Reimer,

der wohlbekannte

Gärtner und Kunstgärtner,

ladet seine Freunde sowie das Publikum im Allgemeinen ergebenst ein, seine neu etablirten Gärten und Nurseries, Ecke von Folsom und Neunzehnter Straße, zu besuchen, woselbst er stets eine große Auswahl von immergrünen Zierbäumen, Pflanzen und Blumen jeder Art vorräthig und zu verkaufen hat.

DR. LIBBEY,

OF

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,

Will execute, in every department of his profesion,

Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc

As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,

Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

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C. RHINE,

IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF

Leaf Tobacco,

407 MERCHANT ST.,

Near Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

je2

The Most Popular Musical Instruction Books ARE

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDES,

Containing Easy Lessons, Pleasing Exercises and Choice Music.

For the Flute, 75c. Violin, 75c. Guitar, 75. Piano, 75. Melodeon, 75. Accordeon, 75. Fife, 75. Clarionet, 75. Flageolet, 75. Sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITTSON & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

☞ For Sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. ju2-tf

כשר

MORRIS BORKOWSKI,

Stall No. 5, Clay Street Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

American Meats.

The best kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. ap14

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1¼ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.

Office, 406 Montgomery street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,

DENTIST,

912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER

Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO.,

se23 tf 647 Washington street.

FRED. MORSCH,

House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental

PAINTER,

540 California St.,

BELOW KEARNY. fe24-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of oue. de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,

Architects,

S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS

no25-3m

Stevenson House,

COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

Private Boarding.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have taken charge of the above house, and opened the same on Monday, April 10th, for private boarders.

☞ A Table d'Hote will be set for breakfast, dinner and supper.

The table is not excelled by any in this city.

ap14-1m MRS. BABETTE EVERS.

RELIEF! RELIEF!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.

Those who are afflicted with the PILES, and wish to be relieved of their suffering, would do well to call at

C. SICHEL'S

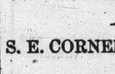
Hairdressing Saloon,

620 COMMERCIAL STREET,

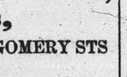
A few doors above the United States Branch Mint.

my26

GEO. TIEMANN & CO.'S



New York Branch



SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT AND TRUSS OFFICE,

NO. 218 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House.

☞ THE TRADE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

J. H. A. FOLKERS,

je2-4m SOLE AGENT.

A. B. LEWIS,

No. 32 Geary Street---San Francisco.

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ETC.

All of the best quality—for family use.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. je9-3m

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 4 Brenham Place, Frank's Building.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG,

Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets. Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEIGANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.

no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4-3m

Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS

RESTAURANT,

817 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific

Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Meals with Wine Coffee and Cognac, 50 cents.

Special attention giving to the getting up of dinners and suppers for parties.

E. J. PFEIFFER,

APOTHECARY,

Has Removed

OPPOSITE HIS OLD PLACE,

210 POST STREET, Near Dupont.

my5-1m

Louisiana Saloon,

JACKSON STREET,

Corner of Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Louisiana Saloon is one of the best places to while away a pleasant hour, in this city. A fine Shooting Gallery and Billiards, as well as a splendid Refreshment Stand are connected with the saloon.

☞ Free Concert every evening.

ANTON LEMAIRE, and

je2.1m HENRY KORBER.

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S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND

MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city, free of charge. my19.3m

D. A. STERN,

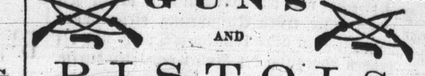
Carriage and Sign Painter,

COR. MISSION STREET & NINTH,

my26

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in



GUNS AND PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner a the shortest notice. al13m

WM. P. TAAFFE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

OF

Dry Goods,

107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,

(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-4

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,

FRANCIS C. BELDEN,

de16 Committee.

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco. de25 tf

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

Tilden & Fowler Petroleum Oil Company.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000.

Divided into 50,000 Shares of the par value of $10 each.

Located on 1440 Acres of Land in Humboldt County.

THE ABOVE ARE AMONG THE RICHEST oil lands in the known world, containing a large number of Springs, one of which is now flowing from three to six barrels of oil per day, of superior quality, and similar in character to the best oils of Pennsylvania. The value of these lands is greatly enhanced by being immediately contiguous to a good shipping point. The public are invited to investigate the basis and plan of operations of the above named company, as the most favorable oportunity which could offer for a safe and profitable investment.

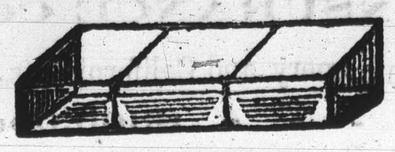
The Stock in this company is all issuable and to remain unassessable.

A portion of the Reserved Stock for Working Capital is now offered on the market at low rates.

Further information and particulars will be given at the office of the company, No. 523 Howard's Building, Montgomery street, Room No. 2, (over Keith's Drug Store.)

my5-1m JOHN FOWLER, Secretary.

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case



WAREROOMS,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco. Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

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FIRST PREMIUM
Billiard Manufactory.

LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.

Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,
612 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific.
fe10

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.
Ralph Moss & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,
207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO. e16

LOUIS HOLZ,
311 BATTERY STREET, Near Commercial,
(Under the New York Hotel.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STATIONERY,

Has constantly on hand a well assorted stock of Playing Cards, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, etc., which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

☞Orders from the country promptly attended to

STEMMLER & RUSSELL,
Varnishing, Polishing, and Graining.

PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, DOORS, FURNITURE,
Of all kinds, done in the best style with dispatch.
416 & 418 MARKET STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, in JACOB ZECH'S Piano Factory.
☞ Guarantees to give satisfaction. ap7

NEW YORK HOTEL
BILLIARD SALOON
Corner of Battery & Commercial
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has entirely renovated the Billiard Saloon connected with the New York Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahle's best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.

The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar. Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher Liquors Etc. **LEVI REPHELD.**

NAHL BROS., & DICKMAN'S
ART AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 121 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Bush and Sutter,
fe24 SAN FRANCISCO.

A. J. CORTIS,
BOOKBINDER,
PAPER RULER,
..AND..
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,
NO. 546 WASHINGTON STREET.
Northeast Corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets.

Music, Magazines and Old Books. Bound in any Style and to any Pattern,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
mr27 3m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE CLOTHING,
CORNER OF
SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.
mr24-1m

REMOVAL.

MR. M. SHLOSS,

Returns his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage during the past seven years and informs them that he has removed to
No. 138 Montgomery Street,
UNDER THE OCCIDENTAL.
Where he has opened a well assorted stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Also, a large assortment of
CLOAKS OF LATEST STYLE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
☞Please remember the number, 138 Montgomery street, under the Occidental.
my5-3m **M. SHLOSS.**

P. RICCI. A. CELLA
RICCI & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Punch of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:
Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner), **Pousse-Cafe** (after dinner).
talian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.
534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff,
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. W. SCHMIDT,
CHEMIST
AND
Apothecary,

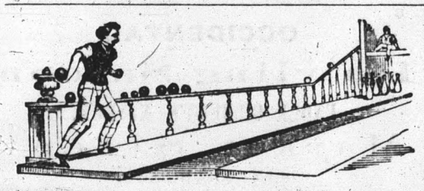
HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the
Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.
Je18 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.
☞ 912 ☜
Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, between Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.

Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.



Calliope Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloon,
BUSH STREET, ADJOINING THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
PETER LOZIER, Proprietor.

Only the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept at the bar.
my26-1m

MINERVA HALL,
BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON.
Cor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.
☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.
COB KNELL, Proprietor

CHAS. VAN GULPEN. RUD. SCHERREL.
West End Wine Hall.
WEST END HOTEL,
On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

JOHN R. SIMS,
SUCCESSOR TO SIMS & FRAZER,
OREGON STREET,
Bet. Washington and Davis, and Front and Jackson.
Manufacturers of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,
BANK VAULTS, GRATINGS,
CEMETERY RAILINGS, ETC.

All orders from the interior, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

☞ A large assortment of Second-Hand Shutters on hand for sale at low rates. my26-3m

---

A. F. BILAY,
Eureka Bowling Saloon
AT THE MISSION,
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.
mr31-1m

JEFF. DAVIS CAUGHT!

But with a small portion of plunder. Fine Boys' SUITS, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING generally, can always be found in great variety at C. A. FLETCHER'S No. 1 Masonic Temple, corner of Montgomery and Post streets. Boys' Suits made to order, from a fine assortment of French and Mission goods, and the celebrated "Harris's" Cloths, from Fashion Plates received monthly. This is the only house in the city in receipt of the fashions. A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. 26 tf

---

Immense Stock
OF
Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING
CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 624 Clay street.

MEYER MISH'S
Sample Rooms,
No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,
Sold at Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

---

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco
G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.
G. ROSENBERG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
OF ALL KINDS OF
FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.
No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET
Between Sansome and Battery,
no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BRUNS,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
434 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

---

Music Furnished
BY
N. BALLENBERG,
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, ETC.
ORDERS LEFT AT
H. SCHUHMANN'S CIGAR STORE,
Cor. Kearny and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
mr31

FLAG OF OUR UNION SALOON,
524 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay and Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars Kept at the Bar.

CHARLES PLOEGER, PROPRIETOR.
mr31-1m

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,
For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

THE FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THE
BEST BREAD!
Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,
776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good quality of the same.
Families will be served daily with fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,
mr 776 Folsom street.

FOURTH PREMIUM.
CALIFORNIA
GOLD PENS

AT A REDUCED PRICE OF TEN PER CENT
Gold Medal and First Premium
AWARDED TO
W. B. J. KENNEY,
For the best California Made
GOLD PENS.
PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE
American Institute, New York, 1844—Gold Medal and First Premium.
Ditto ditto 1848—Gold Medal and Diploma.
Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852—Silver Medal and First Premium.
Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1864—(the last Fair)—Gold Medal and First Premium.

Manufactory and Sale Room—Armory Hall, cor. of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.—(Up-stairs.)
my12

RUSSELL & CO'S
U. S. RESTAURANT
NO. 507 & 509 CLAY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
J. M. RUSSEL | C. T. FOREST.
my19-1m WM. R. BOVEE, Assistant.

BOOKKEEPING

TAUGHT IN THE MOST THOROUGH manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 363 Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER in from 14 to 30 days. Perfect satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs, please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught. Confused books adjusted. mr24-3m

---

DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,
NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.
☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

WM. PATTON,
ARCHITECT,
620 WASHINGTON STREET, Rooms 14 and 15
☞ Office hours from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 1 till 2 o'clock P. M. no11-3m

---

W. H. PILLNER,
Photographic Artist,
NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - $2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fc10-3m

בשר בשר
ISIDOR CANS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF AMERICAN MEATS.
STALL No. 4, CLAY STREET MARKET.

The Best Kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the City Free of Charge.
mr27

FRANK & CO.,
IMPORTING
Stationers,
410 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.
Office—49 Nassau street, New York.
2 tf

Dann & Landesman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nos. 7 & 8 BOLTON & BARRON'S BUILDING,
N. W. Cor Montgomery & Merchant Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO. ap143m

LEATHER
AND
FINDING STORE,
OF
F. WORTH,
No. 338 Bush Street, near Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,
ja6-3m 338 Bush Street, near Kearny.

T. GROB,
ARCHITECT,
No. 313 Dupont street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
my12- 3m

A. CHIO & CO.,
First Premium Punches,
DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two Doors Above Washington Market.
my19-3m

REMOVAL.
HENRY NEWMAN,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Manufacturer of California Quartz Jewelry in all its Branches,
Has Removed from 126 Montgomery Street, to
NO. 13 SECOND STREET,
Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. je9-t

Neuman's Keller.
Süd-Ost Ecke von Pine und Montgomery Straße

Wir machen das verehrte Publikum besonders darauf aufmerksam, daß eine ausgezeichnete Restauration mit dem Saloon verbunden ist, wo man die feinsten Delikatessen aller Art zu jeder Zeit haben kann.

Indem wir nur die besten Getränke und Cigarren führen und solche selbst ohne Hülfe von Mädchen serviren, sowie zwei ausgezeichnete Billards aufgestellt haben, so hoffen wir, daß alle unsere Gäste einen vergnügten Abend verbringen werden.

Um zahlreichen Besuch bitten
Neuman Bros.

FURNITURE COVERING,

AND

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
312 California street,
HAAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF
BROCATELLES, SATINS, PLUSHES, LASTINGS, REPS, DAMASKS,
And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the
LATEST STYLES AND NEW DESIGNS.
au12 tf

JULIUS TAMMEYER,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 325 BUSH STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. my29

JOSEPH BIEN,
MACHINIST
322 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Between Battery and Front.
mr25-3m

EMILE V. SUTTER
Notary Public & Conveyancer,
☞ **626 CLAY STREET,** ☜
Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

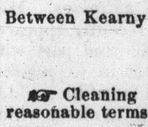
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD
O'BRIEN & WARD,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
610 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Bet. Merchant and Clay - - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to
ja7 tf **JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.**

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.
THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.
☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

DR. BENNETT,

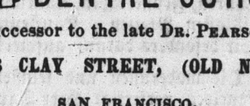


DENTAL SURGEON
(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)
NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25 3m

---

WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,
BUSH STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY
SAN FRANCISCO.
Martin Fenstermacher,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Known to have the best table set. ☜
fe24-3m

AUGUST HUMBURG,
No. 411 BUSH STREET, ABOVE KEARNY,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Chairs, Arm Chairs
Spring Mattresses and Upholstery Goods,
Of the latest Paris styles. Orders for all kinds of Furniture executed with neatness and dispatch, and all work guaranteed to be as represented. fe17



LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
I CALL THE ATTENTION OF MY FRIENDS and the public to the fact that I have bought the
Safe Manufactory,
NO. 815 BATTERY STREET,
And will serve my customers with Promptness and Dispatch.
IRON WORK AND MACHINERY
Of all kinds made to order at shortest notice.
Always on hand a large variety of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

BOTTLING MACHINES,
Parties requiring Bottling Machines of the best kind and at Low prices will do well to call at the manufactory of
LOUIS CHELY,
my5-6t **615 BATTERY STREET**

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Notwithstanding the outlay incurred by the engagement of the stars of the Bianchi troupe, the attendance has been such that the manager of this house does not feel justified in indulging the public with Italian Opera much longer unless a better response is made to his endeavors. On Wednesday next, a new season will commence if 250 subscribers will come forward and assist in defraying the expenses. The present occupants of these boards are the best troupe that our music-loving citizens have had the felicity of listening to for many a day, and when they leave us we may rest assured it will be long ere we hear their like again. When the actual need of a certain number of subscribers for the continuance of this luxury is made public, we think they will be forthcoming.

EUREKA THEATRE.—Light and entertaining dramas and farces are the ruling characteristics of this house at present. Mr. Wheatleigh's name is sufficient guarantee that justice will be done to whatever piece may be produced. Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, too, is of great assistance in carrying out the evening's entertainment satisfactorily. This lady possesses, in our opinion, both force and feeling such as are evinced by none but admitted first-class actresses. Miss Louisa Clarkson, who has but recently appeared on the stage, performs her allotted part with great care. She is very distinct in expression, and her action is graceful and lady-like; added to which, there is a becoming modesty which cannot fail to win her friends. This place, should be well patronized. An original comedy "Taming the Butterfly," was produced last night, and was well received. The scenery is entirely new, and adds greatly to the effect.

OPERA HOUSE.—A new aspirant for fame will make his first appearance on these boards, on Monday evening next.

STAFF OF LIFE.—The best place to buy bread, crackers and fancy cakes, is at Donnelly's bakery, 109 Sansome street. Country merchants, hotel and boarding-house keepers, supplied on reasonable terms.

HOTEL.—Good board at a reasonable figure can be had at the American Exchange, corner of Sansome and Halleck. This hotel occupies a central position, and is conveniently situated for transient or permanent custom.

HEALTH.—The system will be invigorated and strengthened by a moderate use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The agency for the genuine article is at 301 and 303 Battery street corner of Clay.

TAKE NOTICE.—Bartlett & Shaw, 76 Washington street, have a fresh supply of articles of general merchandise, including herrings, fruits, cheeses, butter, jellies, etc. Families will find it to their interest to price these goods, which are delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

☞ Trinkt Dr. Hostetter's Magenbitters. Es ist das beste Mittel gegen Unverdaulichkeit.

☞ Herr E. Goldsmith, No. 318 Kearny straße, zwischen Pine und Bush, offerirt sein wohlassortirtes Lager von Weiß Waaren, Spitzen, Bänder, Stickereien, Knöpfe u. s. w. zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

☞ Herr Gilbert hat die Willows übernommen und wird diesen Erholungsplatz nächsten Sonntag dem Publikum eröffnen. Sein großes Museum ist jetzt an diesem Platz.

Feuer! Feuer!—John R. Sims, Oregonstraße, zwischen Washington und Jackson und Front und Davisstraßen, verfertigt alle Arten feuerfester Thüren, Fensterläden, Bankschränke u. s. w. zu den billigsten Preisen. Kaufleute vom Lande machen wir besonders darauf aufmerksam.

☞ Die modernsten und feinsten Anzüge in San Francisco verfertigt Herr Tammeyer, 325 Bushstraße, zwischen Kearny und Montgomery.

☞ Herr Lozier hat in dem neuen Hause, neben dem Cosmopolitan Hotel eine aus 8 Bahnen bestehende Kegelbahn verbunden mit einem Billiardsalon eröffnet. Es ist Alles auf's Beste eingerichtet und findet man nur die feinsten Weine, Liqueure und Cigarren an der Bar.

Wer eine Woche lang den Staub in San Francisco eingeathmet, der sehnt sich wahl einen Tag die frische, reine Landluft zu genießen. Herr Karl Schwarz hat den Rail Road Park, nahe der Eisenbahn Landung in Oakland, übernommen und denselben für „Pic Nics" ꝛc. auf's Beste einrichten lassen. Jeden Sonntag ist dort großes Conzert. Die Ferry Boote gehen täglich von Ecke Davis und Pacific und von nahe dem Anfange der Marketstraße ab, wann ersieht man aus der Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

HAYES' PARK.

THIS FASHIONABLE

..AND..

Popular Place of Resort.

HAS BEEN RE-FITTED UP IN EXCELLENT STYLE, AND IS NOW OPEN TO VISITORS EVERY DAY.

A GRAND BALL,

Will be Given Every Sunday.

THE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN HIGHLY improved, and contain a fine selection of rare Flowers and Plants, beautifully arranged. A RESTAURANT, with LADIES' DEPARTMENT, is connected with this establishment. Among the provisions made for the entertainment of the patrons of Hayes Park, are

SHUFFLE BOARDS, TEN PIN ALLEYS

SHOOTING GALLERIES,

Flying Horses, Revolving Carriages, Swings,

GYMNASIUM, DANCING, ETC.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 12 cents.

Ample Stabling Accommodations under the charge of watchful grooms.

The Park will be thrown open to Military Companies, Schools, Picnic Parties, etc., to whom every attention will be shown.

☞ N. B. The Market Street Cars run regularly up to the door of the Park. je9

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.

mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

TO THE LADIES!

New Store! New Goods! Cheap Prices!

The Undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has opened a new store at

NO. 318 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO,

Where he has on hand a large stock of

Ladies' Fancy Goods!

Consisting of White Goods, Laces, Worsteds, Ribbons, Buttons, Stockings, Trimmings,

ALEXANDER'S KIDD GLOVES,

And a large stock of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

☞ Garibaldi's and all kinds of Laces and Worsted Work manufactured at the shortest notice.

Customers who will honor me by a call can be assured that they will find real bargains, and that they will be served with the utmost promptness.

E. GOLDSMITH,

No. 318 Kearny Street, Bet. Pine and Bush.

je16-3m

REMOVAL.

JACOB VOGELSDORFF,

Importer and Manufacturer of

Havana & Domestic Cigars

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

Leaf Tobacco.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Orders from the Country Promptly Attended to.

421 & 423 Battery St.

UP STAIRS,

NEAR WASHINGTON STREET.

my19-1m

JONATHAN KITTREDGE,

PHŒNIX WORKS,

NOS. 6 and 8 BATTERY STREET,

Near Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults and Monitor Safes, Gratings, Balconies, Bolt and Bridge Work, and All Kinds of General Blacksmithing.

We particularly call the attention of Bankers and others to the MONITOR SAFES and VAULTS—an article long sought for in California—great care being taken in the manufacture of these Safes relative to their strength against the designs of wily burglars. mr3

ANDREW THOMAS,

Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of

French and Domestic Calf, Kip and Lining

SKINS,

Sole Leather,

BOOT-LEGS, GAITER AND SHOE-UPPERS,

FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NO. 738 MARKET STREET,

Bet. Kearny and Dupont. SAN FRANCISCO.

Crimping done at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to orders. All goods delivered free to every part of the city. je16

B. CARSON,

CARD ENGRAVER

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Cor. of Montgomery, Under Donohoe, Kelly & Co.'s Bank,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WEDDING,
RECEPTION,
AT HOME, and
VISITING CARDS,
NOTARIAL SEALS and
DOOR PLATES,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

je16

WHEATLEIGH'S EUREKA THEATRE,

Montgomery Street.

C. WHEATLEIGH respectfully informs the public that he has leased the above Theatre, (which has been thoroughly renovated) and which will be open every evening, for a succession of Novelties of a first-class character, and which he pledges himself to produce in a manner worthy of the patronage of the community.

The following array of talent will perform—

Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, W. H. Hill, F. Franks, Myers, Mitchell, Reeves, N. Thayer, Sinclair, J. Torrence, Mrs. Judah, Miss Louisa Clarkson

Dress Circle.....$1 00
Parquet.....50 and 25 cents
Private Boxes.....$5 00

Box Office open every morning at 10 o'clock, when seats can be secured. je9

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST

322 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Between Battery and Front.

THE FIFTH

INDUSTRIAL FAIR,

OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

OF SAN FRANCISCO

TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING determined to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Horticultural Products, Minerals, Ores and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the Tenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M,

The Pavilion will be open for the reception of goods from the 15th of July to the 2d of August. Fruits, Flowers, Agricultural and Horticultural productions will be received until the day of opening.

The several transportation companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.

Josiah Moulton,	D A Macdonald,
James R Deane,	C S Higgins,
A A Snyder,	David Dwyer,
W W Hanscom,	H K Cummings,
Edward Duncan,	J W Reay.

my 26 P B DEXTER, Secretary.

M. STERN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

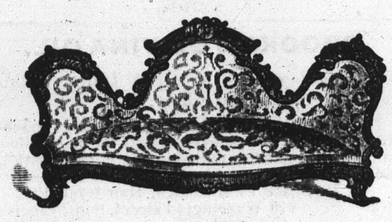
No. 226 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in



Furniture

BEDDING MATTRESSES

&C., &C., &C.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

N. LEVY'S

EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at N. LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves. jl29 3m

J. R. STEWART, | E. T. PECK.

J. R. STEWART & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors,

No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,

Between Clay and Washington.

Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

je16-tf

REMOVAL.

WALLER & JACOBI'S

OCCIDENTAL AUCTION STORE,

HAS REMOVED

From the Old Stand, 124 Montgomery Street,

TO 306 KEARNY STREET,

THREE DOORS FROM BUSH STREET

☞ THE LOW PRICE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., etc., will be continued as heretofore. je16

☞ INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ☜

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.,

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary. HENRY B. PLATT. President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Actuary. J. GREENEBAUM, Vice-President.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Adams, Blinn & Co., Lumber Dealers;
Jonas Adler, of Simon Dinklespiel & Co.;
Zechariah Amos, of Amos, Phinney & Co.;
J. Adelsdorfer, of Adelsdorfer Bros.;
John Bell, of Kennedy & Bell;
James T. Boyd, Attorney at Law;
A. J. Bowie, Physician;
J. Baum, of J. Baum & Bro.;
J. H. Baird, Merchant;
J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co;
Dickinson & Gammans, Merchants;
J. S. Doe, of B. & J. S. Doe;
Thomas Day, Merchant;
W. W. Dodge, of Dodge & Phillips;
L. Dinkelspiel, of Simon, Dinkelspiel & Co.;
Charles Dahlman, of Charles Dahlman & Co.;
Jas. E. Damon, of J. E. Damon & Co.;
Leon Ehrman, Merchant;
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J. Greenebaum, of H. Cohn & Co.;
Adam Grant, of Murphy, Grant & Co;
Goddard & Co., Pacific Iron Works;
A. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros.;
H. Greenberg, Real Estate;
S. Goldsmith, of Elfelt, Weil & Co;
B. Hamburger, of B. Hamburger & Bro
Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros. & Co.;
Helbing, Greenebaum & Co., Merch'ts
Moses Heller, of M. Heller & Bro.
Jennings & Brewster, Merchants;
A. Kline, of Kline & Co,
A Kentfield, Lumber Dealer;
A Kahn, Merchant;
John Landers, Insurance Agent;
J Lankershim, Real Estate;
D O Mills, Bank of California;
C Meyer, of C Meyer & Co;
John R Mead, Merchant;
A W Macpherson, Lumber Dealer;
Wm. Menderson, of Wm. Menderson & Co;
H Neustadter, of Neu tadter Bros;
J P Newmark, Merc ant;
N P Perine, of N P P rine & Co;
Henry B Platt, President Occidental Insurance Company;
D L Phillips, of Dodge & Phillips;
Solomon Rich, of S. Rich & Bros.
Wm. C Ralston, Bank of California
Michael Reese, Real Estat e;
John N. Risdon, of Coffee & Risdon,
John Sime & Co, Bankers;
Jacob Scholle, of Scholle Bros;
Louis Sloss & Co., Real Estate;
Morris Speyer, Merchant;
J Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co;
Levi Strauss & Co., Merchants;
Martin Sachs, of L & M Sachs;
A J Stevenson, Real Estate;
Wm. Steinhart, of W & I Steinhart;
J. Schreiber, of J & C Schreiber;
S Silverberg, Real Estate;
C H Sherman, of William K Vanderslice & Co;
A M Simpson, Lumber Dealer;
B Schweitzer, of Schweitzer, Stiefe & Co;
S Sweet, Merchant;
S P Taylor, of S P Taylor & Co;
N Van Bergen, of John Van Bergen & Co;
Horace Webster, Real Estate,
Isaac Wormser, of Wormser Bros;
M Waterman, Merchant.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 3d of July 1865.

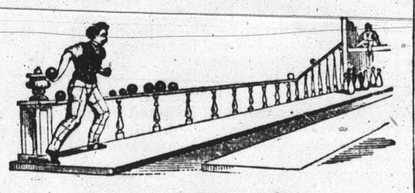
July 3d, SACRAMENTO, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.



OCCIDENTAL

Bowling Saloon,

UNDER GILBERT'S MUSEUM,

Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A. SMITH, Proprietor

Oysters, Wines, Liquors, Ales and other Luxuries, Always on Hand.

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE coming Anniversary of Independence Day will be celebrated by the citizens of San Francisco in a manner that shall testify their solemn joy for a nation born, a nation saved, and an oppressed race set free.

Never again will this generation witness a day so worthy of jubilee.

As a part of the ceremonies of the occasion, there will be a GRAND PROCESSION, and all Military Organizations and Civic Societies of this City and adjoining Counties, will be especially invited to join in it. Formal invitations will be appropriately addressed as soon as the same can be prepared.

je16 C. L. TAYLOR, Grand Marshal.

HARMONY HALL

Concert and Billiard Saloon,

Connected with a FINE SHOOTING GALLERY,

610 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

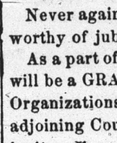
A Grand Concert every Evening.

An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M.

je16-3m WINKLER & SCHWARTZ.

SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENT MUSICAL CLUB.



The SAN FRANCISCO INDEPENDENT MUSICAL CLUB will furnish MUSIC for Parties, either Military or Civic, Balls, Excursions, Serenades, etc., not only on the most reasonable terms, but at the old prices, as the Club is determined that the old rates of compensation are ample and satisfactory, and should be maintained.

Orders promptly attended to. Can be left at A KOHLER'S MUSIC STORE, Washington street.

A. O. KOHLER'S BLUE WING, Montgomery s , near Clay.

E. ROWER, Real Estate Agent, 605 Montgomery street.

WM. VINCENT, corner of Sansome and Halleck streets.

HENRY SCHMIDT, Cigar Store, corner of Kearny and Washington streets.

SCHWARZ & CO., Grocery, corner Kearny and Geary streets.

MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS, Pioneer Hall, corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

JACOB WIEGAND, President.

LEO. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary. je16

JOHN G. HEIN,

Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of

French and Domestic Calf, Kip, and Lining

SKINS,

Sole Leather,

Harness, Skirting and Collar Leather, Findings of Every Description, at the Lowest Market Prices.

NO. 416 BATTERY STREET,

N. E. Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Tanners' and Curriers' Tools. Particular attention paid to Orders. P. O. Box, 905. je163m

Fr. H. ROSENBAUM & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH PLATE GLASS,

Chance's Crystal Sheet, Stained, Ornamental

..ALL KINDS OF..

WINDOW GLASS,

ROUGH PLATE FOR SIDEWALKS,
GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES,
OF ALL SIZES.

Sole Agent for Aug. Nyssenss & Co's

PATENT SILVERED FRENCH PLATE GLASS FOR MIRRORS,

421 & 423 BATTERY STREET,

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KOHLER & FROHLING,

No. 626 MONTGOMERY STREET

MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Respectfully Recommend their Superior

NATIVE WINES,

FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ Nothing but the Pure Juice of the Grape rom five to ten years old. mr17

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PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS.

THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at

S. W. H. Ward & Son,

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Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,

316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

NEW YORK HOTEL

BILLIARD SALOON

Corner of Battery & Commercial

SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has entirely renovated the Billiard Saloon counected with the New York Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahle's best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.

The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar. Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher Liquors Etc. M. LEVY, Proprietor.

UNION SALT WORKS,

NOS. 308 AND 310 FRONT STREET,

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HAS TAKEN ALL THE 1ST PREMIUMS in this State for four years past; and is the only place where an article of good

TABLE OR DAIRY SALT

can be found—it being perfectly clean, dry and free from bad smell.

A. B. WINEGAR,

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